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PITTSBURGH, JULY 19, 1845

GEN. JACKSON.

As our citizens, the few who chose to do so, have paid their respects to the memory of the departed soldier and Ex-President, and as we have given at length, in our columns, the eulogium of one of his warm friends and admirers, we may be permitted to express our opinion. We hear it frequently said that a man's faults should be buried in his grave, and that we should remember only his virtues. We admit that all animosities should be buried with the departed. No human passion, or personal prejudice, should invade the sancity of the dead. But, as the good that a man does lives after him, so do the effects of his evil actions and example; and their effects have a greater or less influence, according to the station in life he has filled.

We have never admired Gen. JACKSON's political or moral character. We opposed his accession to the Presidency from the beginning of his ambitious aspirations; we watched his course during the whole of his public career as chief magistrate, and since, and while we found some few things to admire, we found much more of greater consequence to condemn. Now that he has gone to his final account, and we have buried in his grave every other personal feeling than encouraging hopes of his eternal happiness, we have not altered our opinions of his actions, and their deleterious effects upon this country, both political and moral. If he had his course to live over again, and we could foresee all that is past, we would as steadily as formerly, and with far more determination and zeal, oppose his measures and his principles.

We accord to the character of General JACKSON personal bravery and ardent patriotism. We have not a doubt that he loved his country, and rejoiced in her welfare and glory; and yet, through political prejudice, blind partialities, and a lack of the comprehensive and liberal views of the true statesman, he was guilty of acts, and established precedents, not only of a temporary but of a lasting injury to his country. The evil that he did, in this respect, lives after him.

We feel it our duty to say this much, while his friends are lauding him to the skies. It is a duty to community and to the rising generation.

Thousands of our fellow citizens disapproved of his political course and actions and character when living, and they cannot admire them any more because he is now numbered with the dead.

It is possible, such is the weakness of human judgment, and the force of prejudice, that neither the friends or enemies of his political administration can do strict justict to his memory. But future historians will write both his character, and the effects of his moral and political impress upon this generation. To posterity, then, let us leave him.

LARGE MERCHANT FLOURING MILL

We have had the pleasure of examining some Flour from the large Merchant Mill just finished at Leechburgh, 45 miles from this city on the Canal, by that model of enterprising gentlemen, DAVID LEECH, Esq. It is a very handsome article, and should the brand uniformly grade as high as this sample, it will always command the top of the Market, here or eastward. It retailed here last week at $4,25 per bbl. We are not in possession of the dimensions of this Mill, (will some of our Leechburgh friends send us the particulars!) but we know that six run of French Burs 4½ feet in diameter, and cast iron gearing from top to bottom, have been furnished by W. W. WALLACE & Co. of this city. They have also furnished two of their celebrated Patent French Burr Smut Machines. This Mill will turn out three hundred bbls. of Flour per day, and is, taken all together, as complete as any Mill in the Union—all the latest improvements have been introduced, and the reputation of the Messrs. WALLACE is a guarantee of the perfection of the machinary. The head of water at Leechburgh is sufficient for a number of such Mills.

Pittsburgh Manufactures—Sugar Mills—Chilled Rollers, &c.

Since our former notice of the Sugar Mills and Steam Engines built by Mr. WIGHTMAN and Mr. LITCH, we have seen two more, the Engines of which were built by Messrs. E. & F. FABER, and the Mills by Messrs. BOLLMAN & GARRISON.—They were built for and shipped south by M. B. RHEY & Co. These mills are larger than the others, and much heavier. The Rollers are 4 ft. in length, and 26 inches in diameter; the drivers 11 feet, and shafts of wrought iron. These make 14 sugar mills and 13 steam engines finished and shipped to the south this summer. Others are now being built.

In the foundry of Messrs. BOLLMAN & GARRISON we saw a number of "chilled Rollers" in all stages of completion, and some finished. We learn that they manufacture a good many for the Mills in New England, as well as in all parts of the West. A few days since they received an order from Connecticut for *five* pair. It is not long since the Mills in the east had to import all their Chilled Rollers from England; now they get them from the Iron City. Messrs. B & G. are making the castings for SHOENBERGER's new Rolling Mill. The machinery in it will be the largest and heaviest of all the Mills in the Western country.

There is no mistake about it—the Manufactures of Pittsburgh are in a most flourishing condition, and growing with unprecedented rapidity.

GROGSHOPS.—It is with the greatest surprise we observe the number of Doggeries and Grogshops already opened in the burnt district on Water street. There are five or more of these abominable sinks of iniquity in full blast, and we are certain not one of them has a license—a legal qualification to poison the unfortunate who are addicted to drink, and to seduce the young and uncontaminated. Are these men to be permitted to dole out liquor in defiance of all law and authority? Must the neighborhood be nightly disturbed by drunken men who are guilty of the most beastly practices? This state of things ought not to be endured for a single day, and we call upon those who have this matter in charge to see that these grogsellers are properly punished. We shall see whether men who have no license whatever, can open dram shops and parade their decanters without a particle of regard to public opinion.

GEN. JACKSON'S OBSEQUIES.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the corporate authorities, and a committee of citizens, for celebrating the obsequies of Gen. JACKSON. The plan fixed upon was a procession and an eulogium. According to this arrangement, the procession formed on Liberty street, between nine and eleven o'clock, in the following order: 1. Military, of which there was a respectable number, but by no means a full turn out. 2. Chaplain and Orator of the day. 3. Ex-Members of Congress. 4. Reverend Clergy. The whole of these in the procession consisted of Bishop CONNOR, and two other Roman Catholic Clergymen, and two other Clergymen whose names we did not learn—five in all. The next that should have come after these, according to arrangements, were the Medical Faculty, Judges and Officers of the several Courts, and Members of the Bar, but they were not there. 5. Corporate authorities of the City of Pittsburgh.—Those of Allegheny, Lawrenceville, Sharpsburgh, Manchester and Birmingham, and the Trustees, Professors and Students of our two Colleges, who should have come next, according to the Programme, did not make their appearance. 6. The Fire and Hose Companies of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. These were 'out in pretty good force. 7. Next came the *Oddfellows*, who must needs disgust our community by displaying their ridiculous trumpery. This was more than was in the programme, as furnished to us for publication. The next after the Fire Companies, according to arrangements, was to come the citizens, but as the Oddfellows took their place, the citizens declined the honor, at least we saw none in the procession. The citizens in vast crowds, male and female, lined the streets, and gazed at the arrangements without seeming to take much interest in the matter which had called them together. In fact there was no *heart* or true *feeling* about the whole affair. About one half of the stores were shut, and there seemed to be a general inclination to take a holliday.

At about 11 o'clock the procession started, and marched down Hay street to Penn, and up Penn to the Fifth Ward Bridge, across the Bridge to the Butler road, down the road to the North Common, down the North Common and Cedar street to Robinson, down Robinson street to Federal, up Federal street to Ohio street and down Ohio street to the Commons at the foot of Seminary Hill, where the procession arrived about 1 o'clock, having been kept traveling for about two hours under a broiling sun, and in the midst of clouds of dust. According to the published programme, the procession was to have crossed the Hand street Bridge, and the oration was to have been delivered at Mr. Passey's warehouse, at the corner of Cedar street and the canal. This would have been a short and pleasant walk, and the warehouse would have held far more than could hear, even with the advantages of walls around the speaker. Numbers of ladies had gathered there, but were disappointed by the change of arrangements. Why the plan was changed, by which the Military and Firemen, who composing nine-tenths of the procession, were led for miles about for no purpose, we cannot see.

After the procession arrived at the ground, where no stand had been erected or preparation made, Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, standing up in a carriage, offered up a prayer, and WILSON MCCANDLESS, Esq., delivered the following

EULOGIUM.

"The LORD OF HOSTS has taken away the mighty man, and the man of war," the accomplished civilian and the great captain of the age.

The people praise him, the nation mourns him. He has gone down to an humble and unpretending tomb, there to await the summons of the archangel to the resurrection of the just.

What a spectacle is here presented to the eye of the civilized world. This is no tribute to power, no supplicancy to wealth, no bowing of the knee to congregated authority. It is the voluntary offering of a free and generous constituency, to one linked to them by ties that nature holds indissoluble.

Like the silver cord of pure affection which connects us with beings of the spiritual world, these ties cannot be severed by the convulsions of personal or party warfare. In one mind and one spirit, and as brethren of the same household, you have come to this place in sadness, to perform a melancholy but patriotic duty.

The bells have tolled—the funeral song is sung—the muffled drum has revealed its mournful tale—the proud emblem of our national sovereignty is shrouded in sable—the trumpet to the cannon speaks throughout the land, that one of her gifted sons has fulfilled his destiny, and surrendered his spirit to God who gave it.

And, Fellow Countrymen, in commemorating the virtues of departed worth—in celebrating a name full of interest and love of country, let us not forget that this Hero, like his great prototype of the Revolution, relied not on his own arm, but upon that Omnipotence, which controls the operations of Republics and Kingdoms, and who also sheds upon us His tender mercies, with all the renovating influence of the early and the latter rain.

Emulating this illustrious example, derived from high authority, let us not worship false gods in the hour of our extremity.

Potent as may be our means of attack and defence—proud as we may be of our prowess and valor, and animated with a consciousness of the rectitude of our cause, we must look to the Source of all power, for that assistance which commands success.

Jackson's nativity was amid the happy hills, the pleasant shades, and the refreshing gales of the palmetto State—that State which he regarded with filial love, but whose truant spirit he was compelled to rebuke, when, in after years, she manifested a rebel disposition towards the Government, which in justice and wisdom he administered.

He cherished that State. With touching sensibility he remembered the play grounds of his early days; and when in the stern reality of maturer life, he was called by the responsibility of his political position, to correct the errors and defections of her statesmen, he did so, as one honoring his parentage, but resolved to execute his high commission.

Nursed in the lap of a mother, who fled from the oppression of a foreign land to seek refuge in this, he imbibed those sentiments of patriotism which prompted him, when a stripling, to battle against a Sovereign who arrogated to himself the name of the Lord's annointed.

That mother offered up her whole family, except her last born son, upon the altar of her country; and like Abraham, she would have sacrificed him too, had not her hand been stayed by an invisible Power.

That same spirit which animated the mothers of New England, prior to the contest at Lexington, actuated her to resist foreign aggression, although at the expense of domestic immolation.—And as son after son shouldered his musket, and departed to participate in the danger and glory of the great struggle for republican liberty, that mother forgot the natural yearnings for her offspring, in her deep-seated love for the land of her adoption. She knew not, at that early period, the reward that was in store for her favored and favorite child.

Her imagination had not pictured a new empire springing into existence, which would rival the Colossus of the Old World—one that would humble his strength, and dry up the sources of his power. And she could not see in the youthful Carolinian the successful General or the popular President of a new Republic, predestined to revolutionize the workings of the Social System.

But if it is permitted to those called hence, to witness, from their lofty sphere, the changes and chances of this life, to partake of our joys and our sorrows, with what maternal exultation must she have pursued his brilliant career, and gazed with fondness upon its happy termination.

Education, profound or polite, was not to be acquired during the stirring scenes of the revolutionary war. The schoolmaster was there, but his superiority was superceded by a higher authority. Even the sanctity of the 'meeting-house,' where the Rev. Mr. Humphries instructed Jackson in the dead languages, was invaded, and the pedagogue and his pupils were placed upon an equality in preparing for the common defence.—Books were turned into wadding. The ferrule was supplanted by the sword, and the foolscap by the helmet.

The hunting shirt took the place of the roundabout and the rifle and powder horn that of the satchel. The juvenile ramparts thrown up at mid-day were deserted, and protection was sought in the forts and block houses of the early pioneers.

In the midst of all this excitement, Jackson acquired the rudiments of an education which, riveted upon his strong faculties, enabled him to surmount difficulties in his subsequent acquisitions of knowledge, and which were illustrated in the military and intellectual achievements of his maturer years.

His mother died when, with christian zeal, she was in the fulfilment of an errand of mercy to the prison ships at Charleston

Isolated, stript of the endearments of home and consanguinity, and in the possession of a trifling patrimony, he entered upon those studies that were to fit him for the world's criticism and the world's charity.

Waxhaw had no more charms for him—the last link that connected him with that spot was broken. Beneath the broad elm in the rural church yard, was deposited the mortal remains of her to whom he looked for advice and consolation. The old thatched roof, which protected him in infancy, was only associated with death and desolation.—The spring, at his father's door, where he allayed his thirst after the pastime of a summer's day, had no longer refreshment for him. His companions were all gone—they had been sacrificed to the vengance of a ruthless tyranny.

But he goes, leaving the scenes of his youth and his early associations, and enters upon the study of the law.

Notwithstanding the perplexities incident to this pursuit, and greatly aggravated by an imperfect education, he triumphed here, as in the field of battle, and his indomitable courage and love of adventure prompted him to explore a scene of future action, suited to the bravery and independence of his character.

Boon and his companions had been "monarchs of all they surveyed." They had contended for supremacy upon the dark and bloody ground, where many a battle was lost and won, with an intrepidity, that commanded, as it deserved, the admiration of succeeding generations.

Wild and uncivilized as was this territory at the period now referred to, the Anglo-Saxon blood could not be restrained within its limits, but bursting the bands of semi-civilized society, sought a more extended field upon which to develope its love of forest life, its excitements and toils.

Tennessee opened a new area for the youthful ardor of the country. Rich in valleys and plains, teeming with the rank verdure of an untilled soil and interspersed with barren hills which yielded no products,

"But man and steel, the soldier and his sword,"

many a young man wandered there to test the strength of his constitution and carve his way to glory and to fame.

Thence went Andrew Jackson. The incursions and depredations of the savages soon afforded him an opportunity to display those military qualities which subsequently raised him to posts of the highest distinction.

His bravery exacted fear from his enemies, and commanded their respect. The red warrior who fired the cabin, and scalped the unprotected mother and her children, received his recompense in the deadly aim of our hero's fire arms. Confidence was excited in the ability of the white man to hold at bay, and finally subdue this formidable antagonist, and although the crack of the rifle and the yell of the Indian, yet assailed the ear of the people, they assembled in solemn council to form a constitution for their mutual government and safety.

To that convention Jackson was elected a delegate, and he there exhibited the same skill and discernment in laying the foundations of a State, that he evinced in other great enterprises civic and military. Stout hearts and strong minds were present at that convocation; and among them, pre-eminent in judgment and debate, was the subject of this eulogy.

They modeled a constitution, republican and conservative in its character, and were admitted into

"The immortal league of love that binds"
"Our fair broad Empire, State with State."

Talents, of the high order manifested by him, were not permitted to slumber in the seclusion of obscurity.

Honored with the approbation of a constituency whom he prized and loved, he was sent by acclamation to represent the people of the new born State in the Congress of the Union.

Thence he was translated to that august body, the Senate of the United States, there to be associated with some of the founders and fathers of the Republic, in maturing a system of laws in conformity to the great fundamental instrument of our national creation.

Although he was neither "the cunning artificer, nor the eloquent orator" he was gifted by Heaven with those masculine powers of mind, which rendered him a valuable adjunct to the grave Senators by whom he was surrounded. The principal measure to which he devoted his attention during his legislative career was the repeal of the Alien law, that odious enactment so repugnant to the spirit of our inimitable institution.

Anxious for that retirement so often sought after, and so seldom attained by the eminent and the good, he abandoned the stage of political collision, before the expiration of his constitutional term and took up his abode on the sunny banks of the Cumberland river.

Like the noble old Roman, he was not permitted to repose long under his own vine and figtree, until popular sentiment called him to the exercise of the highest judical functions of the State.

Distrustful of his legal attainments and his ability to spread the broad platform on which was to rest the jurisprudence of Tennessee in all future time, he accepted and exercised the duties of his high vocation only for a limited period.

Clear and discriminating he looked more to the essence, than to the bodily form of the subject.

Justice, equity, a sense of right, prevailed over mere legal technicality, and when his decree *was* made, it was as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and the Persians.

More—when the ministerial authority was set at defiance, by the turbulent spirits of the day, he was the first to inculcate by his presence and courage, unconditional submission to the laws.

In this he illustrated the force and beauty of our political system.

When the whole popular momentum is brought to bear, by the exigency of a single writ, upon an insubordinate member of society, the Bench, the Workshop and the Pulpit may be impressed into the civil police, to restore order, or compel a compliance with the judgments of the constitutional courts of the country.

The offended or defeated party may appeal to Cæsar, but he must respect the edicts of the lesser tribunal.

Upon this is dependent the proper administration of justice to all classes of the community.

Jackson found many, during his brief judicial career, who regarded animal force as paramount to legal obligation, and he checked the revolutionary spirit by a ready and resolute compliance, on his own part, with the requisitions of the proper officer, enjoined to execute the mandates of the law.

Once more in retirement, surrounded by ardent friends and generous neighbors, and in the enjoyment of that recreation, necessary for the restoration of a debilitated constitution, the Judge was merged in the Farmer, and he so continued until his country called him to the protection of our Southern frontier, from the attacks of a bloody and relentless adversary.

With alacrity he obeyed the call. To his standard flocked hundreds of his countrymen, eager as himself for the fight. The close of the campaign showed that the valor attributed to each was not counterfeit or misplaced.

To the Creek war we may refer with pride and satisfaction as rivaling in glory the achievements of the youthful Corsican upon the plains of Italy.

Encompassed, every where, with the apprehension of disease, and reality of famine, victory succeeded victory, until the machinations of Tecumseh, the divinations of his brother the Prophet, and the "Savage" diplomacy of Great Britain, were overwhelmed by the bravery of the commander and his men.

The battle of Tallusatchee, under the direction of the unsubdued and unconquerable Coffee, was a prelude to the route at Talledega. But at Talledega, astounded, scattered, dismayed, these heretofore invincible warriors fled before the valient men under Jackson's command, until night intervened and arrested the pursuit.

This battle, the first successful blow at Creek Sovereignty on the soil of Alabama, animated the hopes and revived the languishing spirits of the gallant Tennesseans. They fought as men never fought before. Mutiny was absorbed in discipline, and love of home in love of country. Admonished by the advice of WASHINGTON to Braddock, on the shores of our own Monongahela, they encountered deep ravines and a clandestine foe, with an energy that confounded, surprised, and put to flight their enemies.

From Emucfaw to Tohopeka, their march was a succession of brilliant achievements, and extermination would have been the fate of these infatuated tribes, had they not sued for quarters, and despatched the calumet of peace to their intrepid conqueror.

After the last great contest with the Creeks, Jackson addresses his soldiers in the following words, that blaze and burn, with the patriotic feeling of the nation's Champion:

"You have entitled yourselves to the gratitude of your General, and your country. You have opened your way to the Tallapoosa, and destroyed a confederacy of the enemy, ferocious by nature, and grown insolent from impunity.

"The fiends will no longer murder our women and children, or disturb the quiet of our borders. Their midnight flambeaux, will no longer illumine their council house, or shine upon the victim of their infernal orgies.

"In their places a new generation will arise.—The weapons of warfare will be exchanged for the utensils of husbandry; and the wilderness which now withers in sterility and mourns the desolation which overspreads her, will blossom as the rose, and become the nursery of the arts.

"It is lamentable that the path of peace should lead through blood, and over the bodies of the slain, but to inflict partial evils that good may come, is a dispensation of Divine Providence."

The prophecy was fulfilled long before the undaunted General had completed his earthly career.

These heroic deeds attracted the attention of the general government, and when that crisis came that was to exhibit to an impartial world, that our ancient enemy, jealous of our rapid progress to glory and empire, trampled upon the rights and prerogatives of freemen, Jackson was honored by the Executive, with the appointment of Major General in the regular army. This was in May, 1814. After treating with the enemy he had subdued he marched in the autumn of that year to the South, to counteract the operations of the British and Indians, who had made a hostile demonstration in that quarter—as Spain a neutral nation, has harbored them while they were harrassing our borders, he exercised the right of a belligerent, acting upon the principle of self preservation, reduced her forts and planted the American Eagle on the walls of Pensacola.

On the first of December, 1814, he established his head quarters at New Orleans.

A lowering cloud hung over Louisiana. Threatened with the arrival of a well appointed and disciplined army, unprepared with men or the munitions of war, fear and despondency shook the faith and paralized the arm of her motley population.

Dread and dismay was depicted in every countenance, until the invincible General with stern aspect and indomitable resolution, declared, in tones of thunder, that the enemy should never reach the city.

He gathered together his limited means of defence. He fortified every vulnerable point. Sleepless, active, vigilant himself, he animated the people by his bold and courageous deportment. He told them that they were contending for all that could render life desirable," for your property and lives; for that which is dearer than all, your wives and your children, for liberty without which country, life, and property are not worth possessing. Even the embraces of wives and children are a reproach to the wretch, who would deprive them, by his cowardice, of those inestimable blessings.

"Natives of the United States! the enemy you have to contend with are, the oppressors of your youthful political existence—they are the men your fathers fought and conquered.

"Descendents of Frenchmen! natives of France! they are English, the hereditary and eternal enemies of your ancient country. Spaniards! remember the conduct of your allies at St. Sebastian, and recently at Pensacola, and rejoice that you have an opportunity of avenging the brutal injuries of men, who dishonor the human race. Louisianians! your General rejoices to witness the spirit that animates you not only for your honor but your safety.

"Your enemy is near, his sails already cover the lakes! but the brave are united; and if he find us contending among ourselves, it will be for the prize of valor, and fame, its noblest reward." Such was the eloquent appeal of this illustrious patriot, to the raw and undisciplined army under his control. The deepest solicitude filled his heart, panic and peril surrounded him.

The unredressed rights and wrongs of the American people were concentrated upon him, a nation's hopes and a nation's glory rested upon his lone arm. Peace, happiness, contentment, the unsullied honor of our flag, and the brilliant or mortifying termination of a disastrous war depended upon his bravery and discretion. And nobly did he redeem his pledge for the public security.

But in his midst were traitors and miscreants, who would have sold New Orleans for an equivalent—men who like the fox "barked not until they could steal the lamb."

To stifle in embryo this infidelity to the country, and under the solemn conviction that the forms of the constitution should be suspended to protect the rights of the citizen, he declared martial law, and superceded the functions of the civil authority.

News arrived at meridian on the 23 of December, that the main body of the enemy had landed.

Electric as was the shock of those who surrounded him, to the General it was the signal for immediate action.

He was aware of the necessity of repulse, to stimulate the despondent, and prepare them for the great contest that was to bring disgrace or glory on our arms.

His decision was prompt. He resolved to meet them *that night*.

When the sun had gone down, when his parting rays shed a faint glimmering in the west, and all nature sought repose—amid the shadows of the evening, Jackson was preparing for conflict, with an ardor and an energy premonitory of eminent success.

At midnight, with scarce a solitary star to illumine his path, but directed by a ray of light such as guided the shepherds "on the plains of Babylon" he approached the enemy, drove him from his position of fancied security, and like Gideon in pursuit of Zebah and Zalmunna, princes of Midian, he returned from battle "before the sun was up."

The events of that night were pregnant with the most important results. New life was infused into the army. No longer appalled and disheartened by the reputation and numbers of their transatlantic foe, and proud of their General and his Staff, they reached the city, flushed with the confident expectation, that once more to the breach and the struggle would be ended. That struggle came and their anticipations were realized.

The memorable 8th of January, 1815, dawned amid the din and preparation of the contending armies. Great as was the disparity in numbers, the presiding genius roused the valor of his troops, and prepared them for battle. They fought—fought with the energy of veterans, and fell like the bravest of the brave. Amid bombs and balls and congreve rockets, they poured a deadly fire on the advancing columns and illuminated the heavens with the unremitting flash of their artillery.

But I am inadequate to the office of description and shall not detain you with the details of that gallant strife. They are as familiar as household words, and must be impressed indelibly upon the memory of every American citizen.

The triumphant decision of that day you know. It came upon the country like a clap of thunder in the clear azure vault of the firmament, and traveled with electro-magnetic velocity, throughout the confines of the land.

To the Victor was awarded the Nation's blessing, to his men a Nation's gratitude; and anthems and prayers and praises were offered up, in sincerity and truth, in the temples of the living God, for His gracious protection to our political institutions, through the instrumentality of his illustrious servant.

The measure of Jackson's glory was not full. He had vanquished tribes of cruel and barbarous Indians. He had conquered a haughty and insolent foe. He had established the second independence of his country, but to the Constitution of that country he rendered a tribute, that will stamp him with an undying name.

Idolized by the people whose city he had saved—cheered by the huzzas of the multitude wherever he went, surrounded by a victorious soldiery, and armed with all the pomp and circumstance of glorious war, he was arraigned for contempt, before the judicial authority of the government.

Did he resist? No! a thousand sabres would have leaped from their scabbards for his security if he had indicated such a wish.

He forbore—he submitted, however unjust the decree, to the legally constituted tribunal, and paid his fine like an enlightened citizen of a free republic.

The acts of his Presidency are so recent, they have been the theme of so much approbation and disapprobation by the people of both hemispheres. So great has been the diversity of sentiment as to their policy and wisdom, and coinciding as I do in their justice and political efficacy, it does not become me to speak of them, on the occasion of this solemn and interesting ceremony.

One merit you will all accord to him—a stern honesty of purpose, and an inexorable virtue in performing what he believed to be his province and duty, and for the public good.

The UNION never had a warmer or more attached friend. In this his bitterest enemy could not accuse him of the semblance of hypocricy. He never clothed his words in colors differing from his thoughts; and his breast like the crystal revealed the truth of what emanated from his heart. To the perpetuity of that Union he devoted his most active energies, and for its preservation he would have sacrificed his best friend, or died beneath the columns of the Capitol.

And now, my countrymen, let us follow him to the Hermitage, around which he had garnered his hopes for a christian and peaceful termination of his days.

Disrobed of official dignity—destitute of power and place. An eminent private citizen, the acclamations of the people followed him there, and filled him with gladness and joy.

His ambition was satisfied. His country had conferred upon him her gratitude and her distinguished honors. He saw her at peace with all the world, and her proud domain smiling in beauty, as on the morning of the creation.

With an humble and contrite heart he prepared himself to meet his God.

He died—died in the full confidence of mingling with the spirits of the just made perfect, and of singing hallelujahs in thanksgiving to his Maker.

The fallen brave is enshrined in the bosom of his mother earth. His tranquil grave could not be signified by sarcophagus or pyramid, fit for the ephemeral greatness of Kings and Emperors.

He rests in sepulchral communion with his "true and honorable wife," who was as dear to him

"as the ruddy drops,
"That visited his sad heart."

at the period of their earthly separation.

LIBERTY CONVENTION.—At the call of their Committee the Liberty party held their Convention in this borough on Friday last, to which usually being a mass meeting, each individual of the third party organization may constitute himself a delegate. Not finding the court house door open, they preferred going to a tavern to hunting up the attendant and bell-ringer; and we learn organized at Mr. Gormly's hotel, and though but *six*, or at most *seven*, persons were present, went through the form of nominating a ticket, which we suppose will be supported by those who still think it proper and expedient to continue a seperate organization. The number of such, however, we are pleased to learn and believe, is much less than that of last year, which is somewhat manifest in the very few persons now active in the matter;—the mass of that party doubtless beginning to see they have committed a very great mistake, and have done enough directly and indirectly for *Slavery*, which now rejoices in a triumph secured in a very great degree through their efforts.

The consummation of the Texas iniquity has doubtless presented to them the necessity of uniting more closely the anti-Slavery feeling of the North, and to co-operate with those who are ready and determined to resist the Slave power in its encroachments, now strengthened as it is by the present gain of four members of the Senate, giving them a preponderance in that body, to which others are in time to be added from the territory of which we have despoiled a sister Republic.—To such we offer a welcome return to the path of *duty* and *patriotism*, pledging our earnest efforts with theirs, by all constitutional means at once to curb and destroy the dark spirit of Slavery, and promote the cause of Human Rights.—*Beaver Argus.*

From the New Orleans Picayune July 8.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival yesterday morning of the steam ship McKim, Capt. Phillipe, we have Galveston dates to the 3d inst.

"Every thing is quiet in Texas. One of our correspondents, writing from Houston, under date of the 2d inst., says- "Every thing is going on beautifully—Congress, Convention, crops, health, &c., and every body is in the finest spirits. The prospects ahead are certainly bright for this little country.

We regret to see that President Jones has vetoed the bill passed by both houses of Congress reinstating Com. Moore in his rank in the navy.

Both houses of Congress introduced resolutions approving of the conduct of Com. Moore while in command of the navy.

WAR WITH MEXICO.—The New Orleans Tropic contains a letter from Vera Cruz, dated the 24th ult., from which we extract the following:

There will be a declaration of war in a few days by this Government against the U. States.—Orders have just been received to have all the public archives removed to Jalapa, which is 60 miles in the interior, for safe keeping. This looks like making preparation.

The Mexicans lately received an addition to their small marine; three large gun boats, mounting each 24 pounders, built in New York, well finished and creditable to American ship builders. They cost, with the arms, etc., attached to them, about $10,000 each.

The castle is in good order; it mounts 200 large guns, and has recently been reinforced by some 500 or 600 men. As it is in much better condition now than when the French attacked it, some think it will be able to contend successfully with any Naval force the United States may send.

The Philadelphia Gazette of Tuesday afternoon has the following paragraph:

RESIGNATION OF MR. BUCHANAN.

Gentlemen from Washington, state with confidence, that the Hon. *James Buchanan* has resigned the Secretaryship of State, and that the President has selected *Andrew Stevenson* of Virginia, to fill the place. Differences of opinion as to the Oregon negotiation have induced this step on the part of Mr. Buchanan.

ROCK ISLAND MURDER.—A gentleman of this city, who returned from Rock Island yesterday evening, informs us that all the parties who had been in pursuit of the murderers of Col Davenport, had returned without capturing any one.—The man *Budd*, who was charged with being one of the persons concerned, it is now reported, he was absent at the time of the affair; he, however, is held as being accessary to it. If the above report be correct, it is probable that the perpetrators have succeeded in escaping.—*St. Louis Rep., July* 10.

THE MURDER OF COL. DAVENPORT.—The Hawk-Eye contains many particulars of the death of Col DAVENPORT, but none which we have not before given to our readers. The examination of *Budd*, which was to have taken place on Tuesday, was postponed to Wednesday. The suspicious against him were quite strong, and the Hawk-Eye intimates that summary measures may be adopted, to get the truth out of him: many think he was the planner of the whole affair, without being present at the time of the murder. The funeral of Col. DAVENPORT took place on Wednesday, and was attended by hundreds of persons from both sides of the river.—*St. Louis Republican July* 11.

MURDER.—We have an indistinct and very confused account of a murder, said to have been perpetrated on the Des Moines river, in which a man, his wife and two children are said to have been killed by three men. One child only escaped. The cries of the family alarmed some wood-choppers in the vicinity, who, upon going to the house, succeeded in arresting two of the murderers and killing one. We are unable to learn names, or the precise locality, and cannot say that any confidence ought to be reposed in the rumor.—*St. Louis Rep. July* 10.

THE MURDER ON THE DES MOINS.—The Burlington Hawk-Eye of yesterday, furnishes such particulars of the fiendish murder, on the Des Moines—to which we alluded yesterday—as had reached there. The murdered persons consisted of a father, mother and two children—a third child, the youngest, having escaped. The murderers it is said, had followed them from Pennsylvania, for their money. Two of them were almost immediately apprehended, by some wood-choppers, and confessed their crime; the third offered resistance, and was killed. The murderers in custody were taken to Keosauqua, where the court was in session, and where, it was hoped, speedy retribution will be meted out to them for their crime.—*St. Rep, July* 11.

The Washington Union of Monday afternoon remarks—

We see nothing in the last news from Mexico that increases the probabilities that she intends to attempt active measures to carry out her threats.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 19, 1845.

MR. FRANCIS KARNS vents his spleen upon us in some column and a half of the American. He chooses to deny a portion of our statement of his interview with us. All we need say is, his memory is very treacherous, or his conscience very elastic. Our statement was substantially correct, and as lenient to Mr. KARNS as the truth would permit.

WAR WITH MEXICO

The question of war or peace with Mexico now attracts almost universal attention. The New Orleans Jeffersonian, of the 8th inst., publishes the following letter:

VERA CRUZ, June 24, 1845.

Government is marching troops into the interior, no doubt destined for Texas; and every kind of preparation is going on for war. They are actively engaged in preparing the Castle of St Juan de Ulloa for a vigorous defence. We shall have war, and of that, there is not a shadow of a doubt. Orders have been received here to remove the public archives to Jalapa, which looks rather warlike.

All is anxiety to hear the final action of the Texans on this great question, which will be the signal for these fellows to act.

All Mexican produce is on the rise. Cochineal has risen $2 the arroba in the last eight days, and is scarce.

The Washington Union, in referring to the first paragraph quoted above from the Vera Cruz letter, says:

The unqualified assertion requires confirmation. The Mexican manifesto certainly keeps the door open, either for peace or war—to be determined by future events. We learn that our government has received despatches by the late arrival (down to the 10th of June) from the capital, but they give nothing decisive.

The Baltimore American publishes the following extract of a letter, dated Vera Cruz, June 24, 1845, from an American gentlemen residing there to his friend in that city:

"War between this country and the United States appears inevitable. My opinion is now completely changed, and from the continued and most recent news from Texas, it appears to be reduced to a certainty that that country will be united to the States, which will be considered here tantamount to a declaration of war. This is beyond doubt."

The U. S. mail schooner Onkahye, at Norfolk, left Vera Cruz on the 21st June. According to a paragraph in the Norfolk Herald—"All was anxiety at Vera Cruz to hear from Texas; and in the meantime the public opinion was made up, that a declaration of war by Mexico would follow immediately on the announcement of annexation, and the U. S. Consul at Vera Cruz stated to Lieutenant Sinclair, that such was his decided belief. So look out for a war with Mexico by the next advices."

Messrs. Luce and Worstell, of the Massilon Gazette, have sold their establishment to D. B Wilson and J. S. Drew. Our friend Judge Wilson, of the Steubenville Gazette, has sold his establishment to Messrs. Perviances, and retired to private life. The editor of the Repository is the only one in the State who has continued to publish a paper 30 years without intermission. If there is another we should be pleased to know who he is."

The above paragraph we find in the Canton (Ohio) Repository, published and edited by JOHN SAXTON, Esq., who, as he tells us, has occupied the same position for the last thirty years. Mr. SAXTON aptly exemplifies what may be accomplished by patient and persevering industry and consistent probity of character, in the absence of any very brilliant intellectual powers. Mr. SAXTON is a native of Huntington county in this state, where his father to a ripe old age has shed forth the beauties of a consistent Christian character. On the breaking out of the last war, young SAXTON, just having completed his apprenticeship in a printing office, joined a volunteer corps which was ordered to our northern frontier, on the Niagara river, where he served with acceptability until his term of service expired. In the spring of 1814, having by industry accumulated a little money, and purchased, partly on credit, materials for a small printing office, and having united his fortunes and happiness with those of his present estimable lady, he turned his face to the then western wilderness, and settled in Canton, where he still resides. Here he started the "Ohio Repository," which he still continues to publish. At that early day but few papers were published in the Northern and North-eastern part of Ohio, and the Repository circulated through all the counties west, where any settlements were found. It was printed on a medium sheet, and in Long Primer and Pica Type, and was a very handsome paper for the time. Mr. SAXTON was young, healthy, persevering and poor, but determined to succeed. Such was his energy, that he performed all the work of his office himself, until he could instruct apprentices to assist him,—being at once editor, compositor, pressman, and "devil," and he never failed to bring out his sheet at the right time. Besides this he executed a good deal of job work for his own county, and the counties around. In these arduous labors he was assisted and cheered by his wife, who was a helpmate indeed. Many a column of the Repository was put in type by her hands, while her house always presented a pattern of neatness and comfort. Can it be wondered, then, that Mr. SAXTON prospered? He soon paid off the debts against his office, and purchased a handsome property, and for many years has lived in comparative affluence, on the fruits of his patient industry and perseverence, respected by all who know him for his integrity and good sense.

We write this little history for the purpose of pointing young men to it as an example worthy of imitation. The secret of Mr. SAXTON's success may be found chiefly in three things. 1. His *industry*. He truly exemplified the proverb, "Time is money." He never employed others to do that which he could do himself, because he feared it would be beneath his dignity. He put his own hands to the work, and thus secured the cordial co-operation of all under his employ. 2. His *perseverance*. No difficulties destroyed his determination to succeed. It also formed in him a fixedness of habit, which is essential to success in any undertaking. "A rolling stone gathers no moss." A man always changing his occupation or his residence can never succeed, while steady perseverance under even discouraging circumstances, will generally eventually be crowned with success. Had Mr. SAXTON become disheartened with the slow and small returns of his industry, and impatiently sought for some new *el dorado*, or some more thriving business, his habits would most likely have become unsettled, and, as fresh disappointments followed him, he would have made fresh changes, until he became of little use to himself or society. Thousands of fair fortunes in prospect are ruined in this way, and the unfortunate changeling has at last in poverty and sorrow to mourn over his blighted hopes and mis-spent days, the result of his hurry to get rich, and his discontent with a slow and may be laborious road to prosperity.—3. His *integrity*. This secured to him the esteem and respect of all parties, and often his fellow citizens called him to offices of honor and profit in his adopted county.

But we wish to call the attention of the young members of our own profession to the encouraging example which this case affords. Mr. SAXTON has now edited the Repository for 31 years, and it has ever been considered as a good newspaper, has enjoyed a wide circulation, and been esteemed by the members of the press. And yet Mr. SAXTON makes no pretensions to abilities as a writer, and writes less probably for his paper, than any editor in the country, certainly far less than any editor whose paper stands as high. His success is to be attributed to his tact in his selections and the consistency of his political character.—He takes care that nothing of utility to his readers shall fail to reach them, and he has steadily, through all reverses, supported the principles of the Whig party. Such a man could not fail to succeed.

What we wish to impress upon young men is—that success in life, does not depend upon brilliant abilities, or any peculiarly favorable circumstances in setting out in the world, such as wealthy friends, a handsome fortune, or a flourishing business. These frequently prove the rocks on which the happiness of the future life is shipwrecked. All a young American needs to secure success, is integrity, perseverance, and industry—with these, he may carve his way to independence and happiness, if not to fortune and fame. Without these, all other fortuitous circumstances cannot save from final ruin and shame.

GREAT FIRE AT MATANZAS.

The New York Express contains the particulars of a dreadful fire which occurred

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞"THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
" " "	Two insertions	0 75
" " "	Three insertions	1 00
" " "	Three months	3 00
" " "	Six months	6 00
" " "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less,	One year	$6 00
" " "	Six months	3 00

PITTSBURGH—JULY 22, 1845.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Messrs. PHILLIPS adn SMITH, of the Morning Post, inform the public that they have disposed of that paper to Messrs. BIGLER, SARGENT, and BIGLER, who take immediate possession. One of the Mr. BIGLERS, and the senior partner, we presume, of the concern, has been long and favorably known to our citizens as Chief Clerk in the Post-Office, and we hail his advent into the editorial corps with pleasure. If he carries the same courtesy into his new occupation which has heretofore characterized him, the change in that paper will give general satisfaction. Messrs. PHILLIPS and SMITH will carry with them into their new occupations our best wishes for their happiness. Although they have done us at times sore injustice, yet we trust that they did it unwittingly, and we bear no malice—especially against the man who didn't "cut the rope," nor against the man who did.

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road.

We see from the Baltimore Patriot, that a meeting of the Stockholders of this Great Improvement, was held in that city on Saturday last.—We also see from the proceedings, that they have rejected the proposition of the State of Virginia in going through that State and making Wheeling the point of termination. This rejection, then, on the part of the Stockholders, is a virtual suspension of the work for the time being. From the inducements, however, thrown out to them from Pennsylvania, we are inclined to think that they are under the impression that *our next Legislature* will pass an act granting them the *Right of Way* through Pennsylvania, making Pittsburgh the point of termination of their road. When this proposition was first brought to our view, a year since, we at the first view, were rather opposed to the measure, but after looking at the matter in all its bearings, we are inclined to believe that the interests of both States would be benefitted by the act, and we are, therefore, in favor of the passage of an act giving the Company the Right of Way through our State subject to such restrictions as may be proper and beneficial to our State's interests.

The above is from the *Gettysburgh Star.* It gives indication of a more careful reflection than the majority of the interior press gave this subject the last year, and we hail it as an indication of a just and liberal spirit on the part of the next Legislature. Nothing is more easy of demonstration, than that the Baltimore Railroad will do our State works the *least* harm, and the state generally the most good, by terminating at Pittsburgh. And no man of good sense, can for one moment doubt, that the Road will finally go to the Ohio river at some point. We thank our friend of the Star for his liberal views, and trust they will be imitated by the interior press generally.

The Brownsville Herald is out against the road coming to Pittsburgh, but from such purely selfish motives, that they are not worth consideration. We understand that the people of Fayette county are right on the subject, and will send the right sort of members.

"THE OREGON QUESTION—THE COLUMBIA AND ST. LAWRENCE.—When people who have never known the reality of war, nor its horrors, and therefore think of it only as national songs of triumph present it, as the path to glory—the brightest career of patriotism—and leading to the laurel crown—blood-bought though it be—of victory; when people, thus inexperienced, accustom themselves to pronounce the awful word WAR without a shudder, and to treat of it as an alternative to be embraced or rejected merely on grounds of expediency or calculation, and not as one involving tremendous responsibilities both now and hereafter—already one of the greatest securities for the preservation of Peace is gone.

This we apprehend to be too nearly true of the state of opinion now in the United States. In the newspapers, in general conversation, the possibility of war is alluded to in a tone of such careless levity, as really to become criminal. Nay we have *heard* grave merchants—religious men—hazard the proposition that a war might purify us; that with a long peace and much prosperity the people had "waxed fat and wicked"; and that a little of the sterner teachings of war might be advantageous to correct national presumption and check national and individual corruption!"

The above from the New York Courier and Enquirer of Friday last, is written in a proper abhorrence of war, and of that spirit of heartless indifference with which so many talk about the collisions of nations, as if they were merely child's play. We rejoice to see the tone of the Courier so much improved, from that we took occasion to condemn a few days ago. True, the Courier is now speaking of England, and in the former case of Mexico; but we cannot think that war would be any less a crime in the one case than in the other. True, England could injure us more than Mexico, but this is a very unjust and selfish view to take of the matter, and not very consonant with a spirit of manliness and national heroism. A war with England for Oregon, however unnatural and unwise and wicked on the part of both nations, would be a far more honorable contest than one with Mexico, a weak power, for the purpose of despoiling her of a province unconstitutionally annexed to this country for the extension of slavery.

☞The fire yesterday morning broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. DENNIS MCKELVY, in the square directly opposite the Water basin, a little after two o'clock. This is in the Sixth (new) ward. The alarm was promptly given, but the gallant firemen did not succeed in getting it under until it had destroyed four frame dwellings and several stables. Mr. MCKELVY, we understand, lost five horses, a wagon, gears, &c., and another person one horse. All the dwellings were small, consisting of one and two rooms each, and the stables were mere sheds. With the exception of the horses, &c., the loss is trifling. The ground is on a level with the top of the basin, and hence there was much difficulty in getting water. It is attributed to an incendiary, and the hour at which it occurred, favors that opinion. Every fire that breaks out, demonstrates the importance of a Hook and Ladder Company.—The firemen are compelled to pull down sheds and houses as best they can, while, if there was a well-furnished set of Fire Hooks, they would not only be saved a good deal of labor, but also be enabled to save far more property. A few minutes would have been ample time to have demolished any one of the houses burned on Monday morning. Their efficiency at times is incalculable.

P. S. One of the persons burned out, is Mr. ROBERT KILGORE—he had an insurance on his house of $100 in the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia.

☞The storm on Monday night was accompanied by Lightning of surpassing brilliancy, such as we never saw excelled. Its appearance on the river was particularly grand, and on the Bridge singular—one moment all would be dark—and the next a stream of dazzling light, paling the gas lamps, poured in through every cranny. Standing in the Allegheny end of the old bridge we could see the butchers blocks in the Market House in the Diamond, which we cannot do under the glare of the sun at Meridian—showing that the light emitted by the electric fluid, which appeared to impermeate the atmosphere, was many times more brilliant than that of the sun. It was a most magnificent spectacle, and one seldom surpassed.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.—*Destruction of the Bay of Islands.*—The New Bedford Mercury states that a letter has been received from Capt. Howland, of the London Packet, of Fairhaven, dated Bay of Islands, New Zealand, March 13th giving information that the natives of New Zealand had risen upon the English inhabitants of the Bay of Islands and completely overpowered them. On the 13th March a battle was fought between the English and Natives in which the former sustained a loss of twenty to thirty killed, and a great many wounded. The English fled to the vessels in port, leaving the town in possession of the natives, who soon reduced it to ashes.

SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL.—The New Lisbon Palladium notices the arrival at that place of a number of contractors, stone cutters, and others who have thus given a prompt response to the advertisement for the letting of work on the line of Canal.

One company who held over a contract are busily engaged at work, and have already employed a number of hands.

There is a great amount of work to be done on this canal, affording a fine opportunity for employment in a healthy part of the country. Parts of the lettings will be given out on the 4th of August, and the remainder on the first of September.

THE BERLIN N. Y. MURDER.

Trial of Green for Poisoning his Wife.

This trial was still going on. On Tuesday last the principal witness examined was David W Wyatt, the brother of the deceased Mrs. Green. He was questioned at great length, and gave a history of his sister's acquaintance with Green before their marrage, as well as of Green's conduct during her illness. He repeated also his sister's declarations to him, that she was poisoned by her husband—that he put a white powder in every thing he gave her, and that she was always worse after it. A letter from the mother of Green was found upon him when he was arrested, and was offered in evidence, but ruled out. We give the letter as reported in a Troy paper.

TROY, Feb. 20, 1845.

"Deare Son, it is with the greatest anxiety that i wright to you, At this time I feel to morne with you at this time If weeping would doo enny goo but my head has been sow hot that I cant shead a tear to day I'm almost distracted that thay will prove you are gilty. If that should be the case I am ondo and sow are you and all the rest of the family Henry Henry I have bin sorree that I have told you the reports that I hird that I culd weap night and day I did rong in telling you them at all As I did not think that it would make you dislike your wife at all As you told mee you love hir and mared hir for love. If sow how cold you wish to do sow very rong. If you had been deceive in enny way you cold have left her in an onerable way you told mee shee was a virtus girl and I have believe you and I have binn sorry th I told you enny hear say reports Aas I dont be ieve them at all If this should be the caus of enny that has Hepen I shall weape night and day as I did not wish to make you on happy At all will you forgive me and will god for give me o i aske In solem prare to night as the case will soon be desided be careful what you say and doo. for youre life depends on it. I want to see you very much Indeed right to mee once and lett mee now th hool matter as it is as soon As g it this without delay do it let now one see this on now a count. I remain your sincier frind and mother till deth mee part good by till we meat again. "Sally Green"

"Henry G Green"]

The Court, on Wednesday took occasion to say that the publication of this letter was wrong, as it has been ruled out, when offered as evidence. There was some mystery as to the way in which it was procured for publication.

The testimony for the defence was gone into, on the same day. From the course of the trial, thus far, we are led to deduce that Green may have not been a man of good character prior to this transaction. He was supposed, before and after his marriage, to be to attentive to another woman. Yet he retained his standing in the church, and the testimony makes him out to have been a devoted lover, and a kind husband, so far as could be seen. Two or three instances of Berlin people buying arsenic, about that time, were made out. Green's witnesses gave him an excellent character.

The evidence was not finished at the adjournment.

A great mystery hangs over this shocking affair, which we hope the jury will, however, agree in fathoming. From present appearances, the case looks very black for the respondent.—*N. Y. Express.*

BIRNEYISM.

The New York Tribune closes a long article in elucidation of the course of Mr. BIRNEY and the Liberty party, with the following remarks:

None of our Abolition assailants, public or private, has undertaken to disprove or dispute our former demonstration, by a plain analysis of the vote of this State, that Birneyism gave this State to Polk and made him President. Whoever will carefully examine that analysis must see that nine-tenths of the votes for Birney were taken from the Whig side, and if there had been no Third Party, Mr. Clay would have carried the State by at least 5,000 majority. Birneyism changed the result, as it had a right to do; but it did it by misrepresenting and falsifying Mr. Clay's sentiments, as it had no right to do. We can prove, if desired, that leading Birneyites openly exulted over the election of Polk and declared that this was just as they *meant to have it.* We see now a plain, palpable tendency of Birneyism to aid at present and ultimately amalgamate with Loco-Focoism. The Birney leaders and orators are nearly all open Free Traders, and miss no opportunity to disparage the Tariff, Whig views of the Currency, the Public Lands, and every other topic on which the two great parties are at variance. Seeing these things as we do and must see them,—keenly feeling the deadly and sinister stabs given to the Whig Cause last fall by Mr. Birney and his confederates—is it strange that, earnest and deep as is our inborn hatred of Slavery, we should hardly less loathe those who are making a political hobby-horse of Abolition! We believe that their organization and efforts have added a new Slave Empire to the Union, and that this is a fair specimen of the success of their Anti-Slavery operation generally. They will follow their own light, of course; we only ask the like privilege of being guided by ours.

KILLED.—An elderly citizen of Phœnixville, Pa., named Spencer, was killed recently by a man named Paschal Moon. They commenced by wrestling. It ended in a fight and death was the result. This should serve as a warning. No man in his sober senses should permit himself to indulge in sports with one under the influence of liquor.

GEN. JACKSON'S LAST WILL.—The Union publishes the following extract of a letter from Nashville, dated June 7:

"The last will and testament of the old hero was this day approved in our County Court, and is of public record. He commences by giving his body to the dust, whence it came, his soul to God that gave it, &c. devoting his estate, first to the payment of two debts, viz: one of $6,000, with interest, borrowed of Gen. Plaunche, of New-Orleans, another of $10,000, with interest, borrowed of Blair & Rives; and the balance to his son, Andrew Jackson, Jr. with the exception of a few servants to his grandchildren.

"The sword presented him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Donelson, (his nephew.) now Charge d'Affaires at Texas. The sword presented him at New-Orleans, he leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffe, the son of his old friend General Coffee. The sword presented him at Philadelphia, he leaves to his grandson and namesake. The sword and pistols which he carried through the British and Indian wars, he leaves Gen. R. Armstrong. The pistols of Washington, by him given to Lafayette given to Jackson, he leaves to George Washington Layette, the son of General Lafayette.—Sundry other presents made him during his long and eventful career, are left with his adopted son, with instructions to him, that, in the event of a war, they shall, upon the restoration of peace, be distributed amongst those who shall have conducted themselves most worthy of their country in the conflict, in the opinion of their countrymen and the ladies.'

"It is dated: I think, in September, 1844, and revokes a will made by him several years before. It is in his own steady and firm hand writing, and, like all things that ever fell from his pen, breathes the patriotism through."

☞In copying this will the New York Tribune properly remarks:

Gen. Jackson has been called by some of his fond admirers a second Washington, and, if they dared to express all that is in their heart, they would no doubt assign him a higher place than that occupied by the Father of his Country. In reading the will of the Old Hero every one must be struck by one circumstance in which it differs materially from that of WASHINGTON: *it contains no provisions for the emancipation of his Slaves.* This fact marks the radical difference between the two men: Washington viewed Slavery as an evil and a wrong, and his sincerity as a friend of Justice and of Republican Institutions would not suffer him to leave the world until he had recorded his testimony against it in the most emphatic manner; while Gen. Jackson belonged to the South Carolina School, in which

"The cant of Democracy dwells on the lips
Of the forgers of fetters and wielders of whips"—

and among whom Slavery is regarded as the "Corner Stone of our Republican Institutions."

BEAR VALLY—COAL AND IRON.—The *National Magazine* is attracting great attention, from the value of its information. The Cleveland Herald thus notices an article in this Magazine, in reference to the number and thickness of the coal strata in Bear Valley, about 40 miles north-east of Harrisburg, Pa.

"The basin is limited in area when compared with the coal fields of Ohio, but it is so cut through by the Bear Valley that *fifty beds* of iron ore and anthracite coal are exposed to view, all lying about the bed of the Valley. These fifty mineral beds are comprised within a vertical distance of 1160 feet. They plunge or dip at an angle of about 45 deg. toward a common centre, or rather a central line, the horizontal distance through all of them being only 4500 feet, which is less than a mile. Through the Big Lick mountain the Bear Valley railroad passes by a *tunnel* which penetrates most of these beds *twice*—that is, striking across the basin, it passes through the seams of beds as they plunge with the course of the road, and after passing the centre line, cuts them all again in the reverse order as they rise from the centre. Does the world exhibit a parallel to this in richness of mineral and facility of access! The analysis given by Professor Johnson shows that this coal is almost identical with a Welsh anthracite which is now used in making iron, instead of charcoal. The ore is as inexhanstible as the coal. The rail-way is to be 27 miles long, and comes to the Pennsylvania canal 8 miles above Harrisburg.

Talk about going to England for iron, we might as well go there for pork!"

Cabinet Harmony

The *N. Y. Herald* letter-writer from Washington says:

"The talk among our folks now is that Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Walker will have to go. They can't agree—they can't adjust the Tariff harmoniously—the iron of Pennsylvania is an insuperable bar to the revenue standard with Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Walker declares upon the holy poker that the 77 per cent protection must be curtailed of at least 20 parts of its fair proportions."

The Baltimore correspondent of that paper says:"

"Although nothing relative to the rumored resignation of the Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, has reached this city from Washington, the fact that it is the desire of the President to give the appointment to Hon. Andrew Stevenson has been well known here for some time past. Indeed Mr. Ritchie has set his heart on having the distinguished Virginian in the Cabinet, and he is commencing to have great power with the President. That the Cabinet must soon break up is inevitable, not only on the Oregon question, but on the Tariff, which Mr. Walker and the President are laboring to bring down to the revenue standard, contrary to the known opinions of both Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Bancroft, as well as Mr. Marcy. Mr. Buchanan will, therefore, certainly resign, but Messrs. Bancroft and Marcy are too fond of the loaves and fishes to follow his example. The appointment of Mr. McLane as Minister to England has been the cause of much ill feeling between the President and Mr. Buchanan; hence the snuffling of the *Union* on the subject of the Oregon negotiations, with the professed object of contradicting rumors, but with the real object of preventing an open rupture in the Cabinet. Depend upon it, the South must be conciliated, and Mr. Stevenson will be Secretary of State before a fortnight. Mr. Buchanan desires to settle the Oregon question by agreeing on the 49th degree, but the President refuses all such compromise."

LET US AGREE TO DIFFER.—Friends of emancipation, we have the power to free ourselves from the accumulated curses of slavery. Interest, pride, self-respect, justice, religion, mercy, call upon us to exercise it. *Let all agree that Slavery shall fall!* ABOUT THE DETAILS LET US AGREE TO DIFFER. You have one opinion about the time, the mode, and the reasons of emancipation; we another, and our neighbor a third. What does common sense tell us!—Submit our several views to the *will of the majority.* We pray you not to let us quarrel among ourselves—divide and be crushed! When we meet in Convention all our differences of opinion can be settled in an hour. Does one man say that male and female, shall be free on a certain day—well and good—if not, vote it down.—Does one man say liberate only the females—well and good—if not, vote it down. Does one man say buy all the females, and thus have the next generation free—well and good—if not, vote it down. Does one man say buy, and emancipate on the soil, for few would be left unsold, and wise policy does not dictate that 180,000 laborers should be expelled at once—well and good—if not, vote it down. Does one man say buy, liberate, and colonize—well and good—if not, vote it down. Is any other *mode* of emancipation, any other *means* of freeing us from the worst of all evils known to men, *absolute slavery*, proposed, which better suits the friends of liberty—well and good—let that be adopted, and all others be voted down. *We have now laid down ground broad enough for every statesman, moralist and Christian in the State of Kentucky,* IN FAVOR OF FREEDOM, *to stand upon: the time has come: the question is made: liberty or slavery?—C. M. Clay's True American.*

PROF. BRONSON ROBBED.—We learn from a statement in the Nashville Whig, that Prof. BRONSON, well known in this city as a Lecturer, was robbed in that city, on the 10th of July of between two and three thousand dollars.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 23 1845.

THE NEW YORK FIRE.

The numerous and awfully destructive fires in this country and Canada, during this season, afford matter for serious reflection, and are calculated to alarm and startle the dwellers in cities. It is not our province to dwell on the religious improvement which should be made of these calamities, but we may be permitted to say, that they afford abundant reason for the most profound humiliation and adoring gratitude towards the Father of all our Mercies, in that while he has chastised us for our numerous imperfections, he has in his compassion left us much for which to be grateful.

But the causes of these calamities should be carefully inquired into. In our own city the extent of the destruction was owing to the great amount of combustible matter in the neighborhood of the origin of the fire. This fed it until it became unmanageable, and until even fire-proof buildings were no protection. Who can odubt that if fire-proof buildings, or even ordinary brick buildings, had occupied the neighborhood of the fire, that it would have been subdued. But the immediate buildings were wood, and the heat soon became so excessive, that the flame spread with uncontrollable fury.

In Quebec the buildings were also principally wood, and the streets narrow. When a fire gets fairly under way, under such circumstances, it is beyond human control.

The great fire which has just taken place in New York, broke out among brick buildings, many of them doubtless fire-proof; and there is not much doubt that it would soon have been subdued, but for the dreadful explosion which unexpectedly took place, literally scattering firebrands and death, and rendering the destructive element for a time unmanageable. What caused this explosion was not certainly ascertained at last advices, some attributing it to salt-petre, and others to the bursting of the gasometer.

No fire-proof buildings are safe against the effects of explosion. Such a catastrophe may so widely scatter the flames that they become uncontrollable, when scarcely any fire-proof building, used for ordinary purposes, will stand its effects. How important then, that no explosive substances be congregated in the heart of a city. Salt-petre, in such immense quantities should be a prohibited article, and we can hardly credit the sanity of public functionaries who would place a Gasometer in the centre of business and population, where from many accidents it might produce its disastrous effects.

The great destruction of property and life, in this country from fire, shows that there is something defective in our mode of guarding against these accidents. Fires to any extent in the cities of Great Britain, and on the continent of Europe, are of rare occurrence, and this proves that they can be successfully guarded against. This subject deserves the serious attention of the public functionaries of our cities, if not indeed matters of Legislative enactment.

THE GREAT FIRE.

We clip about equally from the New York Tribune, and Express, the particulars of the great fire which has devastated the richest portion of that city. It is a terrible calamity which we in this city know how to appreciate, but of which those who have never seen the like can form no idea from a mere description. The Express publishes the following:

"We are requested to say that *all* the Mercantile part of the city is very far from being destroyed, and that Merchants in the interior can rely upon finding beautiful stocks of goods in the interior part of the city, Cedar, Pine, Maiden Lane, Liberty, John, Pearl and other streets, are full of goods. None of the grocery houses are destroyed, and but few of the Commercial Houses. New York will, in a very little while, get over this calamity. In three or four months all will be built up again."

☞The Post made its appearance yesterday under the proprietorship of the new publishers, and with JOHN BIGLER, Esq. announced as editor. They promise soon to enlarge their sheet, and improve its appearance, as well as to pay much attention to the commercial department.—We are pleased to see this evidence of business spirit, and we hope their determinations may be fully carried out.

There is one remark, however, in the inaugural address of the editor which strikes us as decidedly cool. He says:

"To the present National and State Administrations, we can pledge a cordial support, believing as we do, that their measures will tend in an eminent degree to promote the general prosperity of the country—that all *constitutional* requirements will be *sacredly* observed, and the laws of the land faithfully executed."

Now when we consider that the "present National Administration" is at present engaged in consummating the unconstitutional annexation of Texas, and that one of the schemes undoubtedly contemplated, is the reduction of our present excellent Whig Tariff, the remark of our new editor shows that he is willing to "go it strong" for the "powers that be." Will he continue his support of the administration provided the Tariff is attacked?

☞The first intelligence of the great fire in New York was communicated by a lady passenger in the eastern stage, and a *rumor* was pretty generally spread, early in the morning. It is curious to observe the effect such tidings have upon a population, and the rapidity with which it spreads. "Have you heard the rumor!" "Terrible fire in New York—come by express;" "was there any fire in New York!" Expressions like these run from mouth to mouth. The city in the morning, was like a smooth pond, when suddenly a stone was hurled into its centre from the Post Office—the undulations spread on all sides until the remotest nook and corner had felt the influence. Perhaps in no city of the union could such intelligence create a more profound sensation.—Here from experience, we can vividly conceive the varied emotions created in the bosoms of the inhabitants of New York, the surprise of some; the astonishment of others; the bewilderment of the multitude; the anguish and terror of the timid; the mental paralysis of the weak; the tremendous development of energy by the strong—we can mentally limn the progress of the Ocean of fire; the awful roar of the fierce flames; the crash of stately buildings as they fall with the noise of thunder; the envelopment and destruction of fortunes in an hour; the wreck and ruin of many brave and generous men. We can conceive all this, for a like castastrophe, engraved upon our hearts, has left a remembrance which needs but an associate idea to call it up in all its horrors.

WILLIAM STEWART, who was couvicted of having murdered his father in this city, several years ago, and sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen years, died in that institution this morning, of consumption. Several days before he died, and up to the last moment, he declared in the most solemn manner, that he was entirely innocent of the charge of which he had been convicted, and was altogether innocent of every thing relating to the murder.—*Balt. Pat. of Saturday.*

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Five hundred Stores and buildings on fire! The city in consternation! Millions upon Millions destroyed! Military called out. Mayor's Proclamation.

From the N. Y. Gazette of Saturday evening.

The most terrible and destructive fire which has visited our city since "The Great Fire," has been raging since about 2 o'clock A. M., and is now advancing with undiminished force. As in 1835, every circumstance has happened to favor its progress. The intense heat of the weather has rendered every thing as dry and combustible as touch paper; the flames are not delayed by even the time it usually takes to heat the buildings they approach, but whatever they touch flashes instantly into a blaze.

Exhausted as they must have been by the weather, our firemen were called out three times between 6 o'clock last evening, and 1 o'clock this morning. First, to extinguish the fire at No. 248 Pearl street, occupied by Mr. S. Philips as a fur and wool warehouse, which was not got under until an immense quantity of valuable furs, hats, caps, wool, &c. were totally destroyed.

Again about nine o'clock last night, the Hall bell rang an alarm of fire in the third district, Second avenue, which we understand proceeded from some straw which was burning in the streets.—As soon as the alarm was sounded, as a matter of course, the different fire companies were on their way there.

After a most fatiguing race and exciting row, they returned, but scarcely had they arrived at their engine houses, when the bell again sounded in the 3d district, and to work they went with as much composure as if they had not been out before. The fire proceeded from the attic story of the New York Dispensary, Centre street, which is occupied as an organ and piano factory. The burst of flames was very violent and unexpected, but by promptness and energy of the firemen, nearly all the property in the building was saved, and the fire subdued, but only after the most violent exertions for more than an hour.

It was shortly after 2 o'clock, that the fire broke out which is now laying waste all the lower part of our city.

It commenced in the upper part of the four story brick building, No. 34 New street, occupied by J. L. Vandoren as an oil store. That building with its contents was in a very short time entirely destroyed, as was a large brick building adjoining, occupied as a carpenter shop.

It continued to burn, increasing in volume and intensity, from the nature of the goods stored in the building,—large quantities of wine, spirits, lumber, cotton and oil—and at ten minutes before four (we have the time from a gentleman who looked at his watch instantly,) one of the most, perhaps the most tremendous explosion which has ever been known in this city. There are various accounts as to the cause of the explosion, some ascribing it to a large quantity of salt petre stored in Cracker & Warren's store in New street, some to the spirits in one of the large wine importing establishments in the vicinity, some to powder, though we do not see how such a quantity could have been stored within the fire limits but we are inclined to think that the first report is most likely to be true; that it was the gas reservoir in New street. This building many may recollect as presenting a wide brick front to New street, unbroken by any window or door, and having a semicircular projection into the side-walk.—There were two distinct detonations, sudden and violent, which incline us to believe that it could not have been salt-petre. We think that the following from the Courier & Enquirer will sustain our supposition, although that paper supposes the catastrophe to have been caused by salt-petre.—"The workmen in the composing room in the fifth story found the stone on which the form was making up rise several inches from its resting place; *the gas all went out instantly*, and during the darkness that followed, the scene was, to say the least of it, an exciting one" Of course in the present confusion nothing definite on this point can be ascertained. Be that as it may, the concussion was most awful, the buildings around were blown to atoms, and the glass in nearly all the buildings in Wall street was broken in fragments and strewed over the pavement; in many instances the substantial window sashes themselves being broken in.

One Fire engine No. 10 was blown to pieces and many of its members were killed.

The roll was called soon after by most of the companies and several members were missing. We hope the confusion may account for this.

For miles around people started from their sleep and their beds at the awful shock; most supposing it to be an earthquake. In Brooklyn many of the inhabitants felt their houses rock to the very foundation. One gentleman who was watching the fire from Brooklyn heights, saw the blazing fragments blown into the air, above the spire of Trinity Church, two hundred and sixty feet and over. He says that they were in a circular form like a bow increasing their circle both as they rose and fell. Some say that the spire of Trinity shook for nearly a minute after the explosion; we dont know how true this may be, but after all that we do know, it does not seem at all incredible.

Of course a paralysing confusion among the crowd, and the fire scattered thus over an immense area, advanced with fearful rapidity. It extended through New street, and the whole of that street from Exchange to Beaver street is in ashes—probably forty buildings, nearly all large brick stores.

In Broad street, the destruction is immense, both side of that noble street, from Exchange Place to Marketfield street being one mass of smoking ruins, with not a wall standing. Not less than forty or fifty large stores with their immensely valuable contents are destroyed.

From New street, the fire soon extended to Broadway, sweeping in its course all before it. The whole of the east side of Broadway, from the Waverly House (including that noble Hotel) to the Bowling Green, is in ruins.

The Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

PROCLAMATION.

GEN. SANFORD is hereby requested forthwith to order out a Company of Horse, and such other force as he may deem necessary to protect the property of our citizens.

All persons are requested to render assistance on this great public calamity.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

July 19, 1845.

By virtue of this proclamation, Gen. Sanford has ordered the Sixth Brigade under arms, as follows:

SIXTH BRIGADE N. Y. S. A.
BRIGADE ORDERS.
NEW YORK, 19th July, 1845.

☞The Brigade is ordered, for IMMEDIATE service, in fatigue dress. Commandants of Regiments and Companies, and the officers of the Staff, will, on the receipt of this order, assemble at the Quarters of the Brigade General, for full instructions. By order of

Brigadier General MORRIS.

WM. DENMAN, Aid-de-Camp.

Our Reporter sends up the following account:

Its extent and duration it is almost impossible to calculate, but we are afraid we are within the limit, when we set it down at one square mile. It commenced in New street, and burned east and west. A little after 7 o'clock, the flames extended across Broadway, a little below Morris street, and when we last visited that part of the calamity the flames had reached Greenwich street.

At the same time the Broad street Hotel was on fire, and to the east there were several valuable stores on fire in Beaver street. Both sides of Broad street were burnt from the Public store down to Stone St. The loss of life, we are afraid, will prove to be fearfully extensive—in all probability, varying from twenty to fifty persons. At this time there is no ascertaining any particulars, as most of the slain, if not all, are yet buried in the ruins. We heard that a lady, who boarded at the Waverly Hotel, was knocked off that house by the explosion, and killed instantly.

It is to be regretted that the crew of the U. S. North Carolina had not been landed, as they might have relieved the firemen and prevented much of the loss of property if not of life. Col. Bankhead, Capt. Hudson U. S. N., the Mayor, Alds. Charlick, Stoneall, and Assist. Ald. Purser and the Chief of Police, were early on the ground and contributed by their presence and direction to encourage the firemen and prevent depredations.

The Mayor issued a proclamation in which he entrusts the protective forces to the command of Gen. Sanford. At the time of writing this, (12 M.,) we are informed that the fire has been in some degree got under control, and it is to be hoped, that it will not extend beyond the limits it has now reached.

At the present time, 10 o'clock, the fire is still advancing, and consternation and confusion fill the lower part of the city. The Battery is filled with goods and furniture, guarded by United States troops. Rich sofas, piano fortes, and the ornaments of magnificent drawing rooms, are mixed in hopeless confusion with the wretched and dingy utensils of the poorest portion of our population. Heaps of dry-goods and groceries, casks of hardware and crates of crockery, stand in the streets to be moved, as quickly as money and horses will do it,

The ferry boats are carrying goods and furniture to Brooklyn, and we saw several of the wretched and homeless families sitting on the bridge on the Brooklyn side, not knowing where to go.

The fire advances against the breeze, and water seems to avail little against it

The merchants who are anywhere within the vicinity of the fire, are packing up their goods ready to start.

At 12½ o'clock—the fire has subsided, and most of the fire companies are returning home. Poor fellows. Now that the excitement is over, they can scarcely walk, and many walk with their eyes shut from very weariness, and well they may, for they have been steadily on duty for 13 hours.

The loss of property is estimated at Ten Millions of Dollars.

The second Edition of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, contains the following

We have now, however, to correct an important error, into which we were led this morning with regard to the explosion. It was not from the saltpetre in Crocker and Warren's store—that building being itself destroyed by the explosion of the building adjoining—*but the great Gas Reservoir* belonging to the New York Gas Company, and used for distributing gas in that part of the city. But, we have a more melancholy duty to perform. There can now be no doubt that the loss of life has been much more fearfully extensive than was at first supposed. We learn through Mr. Oelrich, the Hamburg Consul, that in the store occupied by him and Mr. Cruger, there were at the time of the explosion, at least forty men (he thinks fifty,) but not believing the fire would reach his premises, Mr. O. went out a moment before, leaving these unfortunate men within. *every one of whom perished!* Mr. Groning, of the firm of Pavenstedt & Groning, was among the victims.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

We at length are enabled to announce that the terrible Conflagration which has devastated so important and wealthy portion of our City, has yielded to the untiring and well-directed exertions of our gallant Firemen—is now subdued.

P. S. We have just been favored by a gentleman with the following list of buildings burnt:

Broad-street, East side; from No. 15 to 85; West side from 22 to 90—total 69.

Beaver-street—North side 25; South side 24—total 49.

Exchange Place—Both sides, 26.

South William street—Do. 22.

New street—Do. 48.

Broadway—Do. 39.

Stone street—18.

Marketfield street—Do. 31.

Grand total of buildings destroyed, 302.

It is now 3 o'clock—just 12 hours and a half since the Fire broke out—and we have not another moment to devote to the prolonging of our chronicle of its ravages.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

It is estimated that the loss of merchandize is $2,000,000, we think it will prove much greater. We heard of two firms who lost 8300,000 each; very many lose $100,000. We think the loss in buildings and merchandize will be not less than $6,000,000.

Insurance Effected—Probable Recovery.—The Jefferson Insurance Company has not suffered by the calamity of Saturday to the amount stated in Wall street. They suffer to the amount of $10,000—their capital exceeds $200,000.

The loss sustained by the National Fire Insurance Company, 62 Wall street, will not exceed twenty-eight thousand dollars.

There is an insurance effected in Europe on the plate-glass warehouse in Broadway, to the amount of $400,000. There are others, we believe, insured in offices in Boston, Hartford, Philadelphia, Georgia, &c.

The fire could not possibly have occurred at a more unfortunate period. We understand from merchants in Exchange Place, Beaver and Broad streets, that a great many warehouses had upwards of $350,000 worth of goods stored within them. This is an unusually large amount for this season; but it is a fact, that all the dry-goods houses were overstocked with merchandize.—Many large establishments had no insurance, and are, therefore, entirely ruined. There is something appaling and startling in this sudden destruction of property.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANIA.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday from Liverpool, which place she left on the 4th inst.

The prorogation of Parliament, it is confidently expected, will take place about middle of August, after which the Queen and Prince Albert will leave for Germany.

The Madrid Gazette publishes a despatch, announcing the capture of Cabrera the famous Carlist General by the French authorities. He was taken on board a fishing smack near Leocate.

The Paris National states that M. Guizot had had a new attack of illness, which caused alarm to his friends.

The United Service Gazette states that in consequence of the massacre of the crew of the Wasp, on the Coast of Africa, it had been determined to give no quarter to slavers offering the slightest resistance.

The person lately arrested in New York under the Ashburton treaty, arrived in the Great Western, in charge of an officer.

The Journal des Debates contains an account of the Russian Count Abraxin, his wife and children, being burned in vengeance by their infuriated serfs. He treated his murderers, it is said, with unheard of cruelty, and the terrirble retaliation is therefore the less surprising.

Mr. Bentall, a member of the London Stock Exchange, whose liabilities amount to £70,000, has failed.

Fraudulent bills of exchange are, according to the Bankers' Magazine, in extensive circulation.

The dinner to Mr. O'Connell, in Galway, has been fixed for the 28th of July inst. The Wexford Repeal demonstration will take place about the same time.

General Armstrong, the new American Consul arrived in Liverpool on the 28th ultimo, by the Great Western,

We have the pleasure of stating that the American Minister at St. Petersburgh, (Col. Todd) so deservedly popular in the Russian capital, has been appointed a member of the Imperial Agricultural Society—an honor never before conferred upon a foreigner.

The Great Western arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 27th ultimo, bringing American papers to the 12th; and the Cambria arrived also in the afternoon of the same day, with papers to the 16th, four days later. The voyage of the Cambria, is the shortest on record—ten days sixteen hours! including her running into Halifax, to land her mails and passengers. The news by both these arraivals reached London on the 27th, through private expresses.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

COMMERCIAL.

The state of the weather commands at the present moment, much attention. The temperature, during the last few days, has not been so high as when the last packet sailed. There has been a good deal of rain, accompanied by piercing winds, succeeded by occasional heat and sunshine. But the general character of the weather has been favorable to the crops, and wheat is now in ear in the southern parts of the kingdom. The next six weeks will decide the fate of the coming harvest; and, during that period, the fate of the agriculturist, not less than the politician, will be influenced by the weather. Any decided opinion on the result would, of course, be premature; but this may be said—an admitted fact on all hands—that the next bad harvest will seal the fate of the Corn-Laws. The number of England is not few who would submit to the inconvenience and loss of a bad harvest for the sake of cancelling the prohibitions on the free importation of grain. The struggle between the landed and the commercial classes on this point has been marked with much fierceness during the last half-dozen years, but it is now drawing to a close, and victory assuredly points in the direction of "ships, colonies, and commerce."

The iron trade is somewhat unsettled, but fair rates are demanded and maintained. A large failure has taken place in this town during the week, and rumour, with her hundred tongues, is making free with the names of others. In such a business, where the speculation has been so enormous, it is impossible to say what a day may bring forth.

Switzerland is in a very agitated state. The radicals have long designed to break out again, by any kind of reaction, and the Jesuites are determined to keep the triumph they have gained. It is painful to see countrymen thus prepared to shed each other's blood.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Overland Mail from India and China arrived in London on the 1st inst, but the accounts by it are of very little interest to the American reader:

The Times has the following:

Our letters from Calcutta are to the 13

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 19, 1845

AWFULLY THRILLING SITUATION.

NARROW ESCAPE OF ABOUT 100 PERSONS.—We do not remember to have heard for a long time the particulars of a more exciting and thrilling escape from death, by one hundred persons, than occurred on Monday night last. We have mentioned the severe storm of rain, lightning and thunder, which occurred on that night. The steamer LOUIS MCLANE, one of the passenger Packets running to Brownsville, had left the city that evening on her way up, with over eighty passengers, besides the crew and others, and had got within a short distance of Williamsport, when a hurricane struck her broadside, in the middle of the river. Its force may be appreciated when we mention that a grove of Locust trees on the opposite bank was demolished; some of the trees were twisted off at the top, others about the centre, and yet others flattened with the ground. Catching the Boat with a tremendous force, it instantly keeled her over; but Providentially at that place the water was shallow, and instead of capsizing wholly, the weight of the boat came down on the larboard guard, which struck the bottom and prevented her careening over entirely. Let any one imagine the horror of the scene; the lightning was flashing on every side, the rain pouring down, and the boat laying on her side, part of her forward cabin nearly destroyed, one chimney overboard, the other on the roof, the crowd of passengers who had jumped from their births hurled to one side of the cabin in a mass, the smashing of every decanter, tumbler, plate, cup, &c., in the bar and pantry, the crash of the stoves in the cabin and cook house against the sides, the whizzing of the steam and revolution of the Engines, the shrill shrieks and cries of the women and children, the hoarse calls of the men, the shouts and orders of the officers, all rising together as if in contest with the wild tempest as it rushed by, the lightning as it glared, and the rain as it fell, and we may form some conception of the awfulness of the occurrence. It is frightful to think of.

The boat soon righted, and the officers were enabled to get her to Brownsville. The captain, E. BENNET, was in the Pilot House at the time, and acted with heroic promptness. One of the engineers, we are informed, fled from his post, but the other stood firm and by great exertion stopped the engine he was at, and then managed to get to the other and stop it also. When the cook's stove was thrown against the side, the fire in it was thrown out; but fortunately the cook house being on the guard under water, the fire was extinguished; had it been on the upper side, very probably, in the confusion, the boat would have taken fire. That the Boilers did not roll from their place overboard is almost a miracle.

None of the passengers were very much injured, though many of them were some bruised. A number of Pittsburghers were on board. The greatest anxiety was manifested on the arrival of the McLane at Brownsville to hear from the Consul, as it was feared she had been caught, and being a weaker boat than the McLane, would have been wrecked. She escaped, however. The McLane is so much injured, it is thought several weeks will be required to repair her; meanwhile the Adelaide has taken her place in the Line.

NEW YORK FIRE.

The New York Herald, of Sunday, has the following particulars.

Our city readers will be generally aware that the burnt district is the most important and valuable part of the city, being composed of large and costly buildings, filled with expensive merchandise. The French and German merchants congregated chiefly in that district.

Thirty stores were destroyed, in which goods entitled to debenture, had been stored by the officers of the Customs. There were also 4 large stores belonging to the Custom House, filled with liquors destroyed

The following is the estimate made of the whole number of buildings destroyed by the fire:

Broad street, east side,	35
west side,	34
New street, east side,	20
west side,	27
Broadway, east side,	28
west side,	6
Whitehall street,	2
Beaver street,	48
Marketfield street,	16
Stone street, north side,	7
Exchange Place, south side,	13
north side	12
South William street, west side	18
east side	2
	268

It is estimated that the loss of merchandise is $2,000,000, we think it will prove much greater. We heard of two firms who lost $300,000 each; very many lose $100,000. We think the loss in buildings and merchandise will be not less than $,6000,000.

INSURANCES.

The following are the amount of insurances affected in the different offices, together with their amount of capital, as far as is known.

	Amt. insured.	*Capital.*
Firemen's	$150,000	300,000
North River	100,000	350,000
Equitable	150,000	300,000
Mutual Safety	650,000	
Contribution	125,000	300,000
Trust Fire	30,000	150,000
National	28,000	150,000
Hartford Agency	60,000	150,000
Howard	150,000	300,000
New York	75,000	200,000
Williamsburg	15,000	105,000
Guardian	175,000	800,000
United States	150,000	250,000
Columbus, Ohio	10,000	140,000
East River	150,000	200,000
City	72,000	210,000
Merchants' Mutual	100,000	
Sun	400,000	
American	400,000	
Croton	30,000	
General Mutual	75,000	
Jefferson	100,000	200,000
Alliance Mutual	75,000	
Long Island	not known	
Pelican	50,000	
Mercantile Mutual	110,000	
Merchants'	300,000	300,000
Etna, Hartford	75,000	200,000
Do do.	110,000	200,000
Eagle	350,000	500,000
Manhattan	250,000	250,000
North American	100,000	250,000
Bowery	60,000	300,000
Greenwich	40,000	200,000
Protection Hartford	50,000	150,000
Total insured	$4,215,000	

The explosion was heard on board the steamboat Champion, while seven miles from the city, and startled the psasengers from their births. It was also heard at Hempstead and at Newark.—Captain York, of the brig Milton, as well as the captain and passengers of the brig Savannah, off the Highland, heard the report and felt the concussion.

A correspondent of the U. S. Gazette, makes the number of houses burned 546.

Among the goods destroyed by the fire are 14,300 bales cotton, 20,000 chests tea, 3,000 a 4000 hhds. and 1500 boxes brown sugar, 8,000 a 9,000 bags coffee, 600 pieces carpeting, 2,000 bls. and 500 a 600 hhds. molasses, 100,000 lbs. fleece and pulled wool, 300 bales Smyrna wool.

The dry good jobbers escaped almost entirely but the domestic goods factors suffered severely, and several large stocks of foreign manufactures were destroyed. The whole loss of dry goods was perhaps two millions and a half of dollars. The following is a rough statement, in round numbers, of some of the stocks destroyed;

Bird, Gillilan & Co,	$300,000
Reiss, Brothers & Co,	300,000
Fearings & Hall,	350,000
Post, Phillips & Dale,	100,000
Richards and Cronkhite,	150,000
Hutchinson & Tiffeny, (rear buildings)	100,000
Barber and Brothers,	75,000
Rhodes & Co,	100,000
Mali & Co,	200,000
Seignette & Co,	150,000
Hennequin,	150,000
Gay, Lussac & Co, (plate glass)	240,006
	$2,220,000

There were some stocks of silks and other dry goods destroyed. The total loss is perhaps five millions, or one quarter of the amount lost in the great fire ten years ago.

NAVAL.—The sloop of war, J. Adams, went to sea from New York, on Friday afternoon, in tow of a steamboat. She is bound for the coast of Mexico, and had on board some recruits for the squadron there. In passing the U. S. North Carolina, she saluted her flag with seven guns, which were returned by the North Carolina. The brig of war Washington, is under sailing orders for the Gulf of Mexico. The U. S. brig Porpoise, Lieut. Com'g, Hunt, sailed from Norfolk on Wednesday for the Gulf of Mexico.

☞A recent fire in Boston destroyed four stables; one carpenter shop, four dwellings and other buildings---loss $10 to 15,000.

REVOLUTION AT NEW ZEALAND.

The *Nantucket Inquirer*, says:—We are indebted to Capt. Coggeshall for the following account of the rising of the natives at the Bay of Islands:

In the latter part of February the natives, governed by an old chief called Coweti, commenced plundering the cottages in different sections of the bay; stealing horses and cattle, and committing many other depredations; breaking and destroying furniture, sometimes leaving the houses after staving in the doors and windows, and at other times burning them to the ground; the inhabitants being obliged to flee to Kararareka for safety.

About the 4th of March a launch from H. B. M. ship-of-war Hazard had a rencontre with a plundering party of natives and had one man wounded. On the 6th a body of natives commenced plundering a cottage near Kararareke, and were driven off by the English, with one wounded. On the 7th, a chief, John Heki, after dancing the war dance at a place called Pisheir, crossed over the bay, with his tribe, bearing the American ensign in his canoe, and joined Cowetti's tribe.—The Government had recently built a block house, musket ball proof, in which were stationed 21 men. They likewise built a block house and battery of two cannon, between that and the town, and within musket shot of the town, and a slight breastwork with one cannon on the hill to the South of the town.

They also barricaded a commodious house at the North part of the town, out of the range of the guns of the ship-of-war when firing into the town, where the most valuable property belonging to the inhabitants was deposited for safety, and where the women and children fled for safety, at every alarm. This post was protected by a body of one hundred citizens, calling themselves the civilians, and commanded by the first lieutenant of the Hazard, and there were at other posts about 30 regular troops. The 10th, a little before break of day, the pickets were surprised and killed, and the natives got command of the battery at the South of the town, under the command of the sergeant of marines of the Hazard, a man much esteemed for his bravery in previous conflicts. He was shot through the head while in the act of spiking his gun.

The natives then marched into the town, and were met by Capt. Roberts of the Hazard and about 20 or 30 sailors. Opposed to this brave little band were two or three hundred natives, nearly all with double barrel guns, in a good condition.—Here the conflict was short and severe, the natives retreating into the church to load and returning to fire. Capt. Roberts soon fell, supposed mortally wounded, having five musket ball wounds, and was brought off the field by some of his little band, over the dead bodies of his fallen comrades. They then opened a fire into the town from the Hazard. The natives retreated, fighting their way up the hill toward the flag-staff, and soon passed the the first battery; the person in command at the flag-staff, seeing them approaching imprudently left his post to meet them with 17 men.

At the same time a body of natives marched up the opposite side of the hill, got command of the flag-staff, and got them between the fire of the two parties, and the result was that few of that party were ever accounted for. The natives then hoisted the New Zealand flag on a pole, and commenced cutting down the flag-staff, which took some time, owing to its being guarded with iron, and the ship firing upon the hill during the time. At 8 o'clock A. M. the flag-staff fell, and the firing ceased on both sides. The guns were spiked, the town and fortified posts deserted, the inhabitants taking refuge on board the Hazard and other vessels lying in the harbor.

Soon after the flag-staff fell, the natives hoisted a flag of truce, desiring a cessation of hostilities, that each party might bury their dead. During the day the above mentioned storehouse, where was a quantity of powder, blew up and burned to the ground with its contents, destroying much property, together with the lives of three men and one woman, (residents.) During the engagement the ship-of-war had 10 or 12 men killed, and about as many wounded. The natives acknowledged seven killed and nine wounded, but their loss must have been much more severe, as several were found after the action that had crawled into the houses and died. In the afternoon the English whaler Matilda, Capt. Bliss, anchored off the town.

Capt. B., with two residents, went on shore with a flag of truce, and was kindly received by the natives; and while in conversation with them from some unknown cause, there were two guns fired into the crowd, loaded with round shot; one shot struck a building and wounded one native with the splinters. They immediately pointed their muskets at their breasts, saying, you have just told us that there was to be no more fighting and what does this mean! They were, however soon pacified, but immediately commenced plundering and firing the town, which was soon enveloped in flames. During the time the natives cleared some of the guns on shore, and the Hazard not being prepared for an attack, hauled off.

On the 12th, the Hazard and Matilda sailed for Aukland, the seat of government, with part of the inhabitants. The 13th, the U. S. ship St. Louis sailed for the above port with the remainder.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

From papers received by the Britannia.

The Great Britain Steamer.

The steamship Great Britain, left Dublin on the morning of the 3d inst., and arrived at Liverpool at 10 in the evening amid the cheers and enthusiasm of assembled thousands. The European Times of the 4th says: She is unquestionably a splendid vessel—so elegant—so frigate-like,—and her emmense proportions, great as they are, strike the eye with less surprise than their symmetry and elegant buoyancy. To her may be applied, without exaggeration, and with a vast improvement on the beauty and power of the craft, in Byron's Corsair, eulogised by the poet—

> She walks the waters like a thing of life,
> And seems to dare the elements to strife!

She was announced for New York on the 26th inst., in the interim she was to be exhibited in Liverpool, where her appearance had excited great interest, which will yield a rich harvest to her owners.

Parliamentary.

In Parlament, symptoms of the close of the Session is indicated by the withdrawal of bills. The pressure of railway business has been unprecedented, and not half disposed of.

There is every reason to believe that the Irish Collegiate Bill will prove a failure in the working. The Irish members, headed by O'Connell, who have come over to Parliament in connection with the measure, have not succeeded in persuading the Government to acede to the requirements of the Irish Catholic Bishops.

On Monday, when the House went into committee on the Bill, Mr. O'Connell read a strong letter from the Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. M'Hale, condemnatory of the Bill. The Government has made some concessions, but not enough to satisfy the Irish Ecclesiastics. The bone of contention is the religious education of the pupils. Mr. O'Connell requires the presence of the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Catholic Clergymen in the new Colleges, so that the religious equality of all may be unexceptionable.

Lord John Russell, seeing that the measure will not be regarded in Ireland as an "olive branch," expressed his doubts whether it ought not to be withdrawn on the third reading. But the Bill, in all probability, will pass.

Ireland.

RIOT.—*Eight persons killed by the Police.*—At the annual fair of Ballinghassig, held on the 30th of June, a fight took place between two persons named Sullivan and Neale, and others having interferred, Sullivan was taken into custody by the police. Symptoms of a rescue having been manifested, the police retired with their prisoner to a building used as a dispensary. Here some stones were thrown, and the mob fired upon in return.—The country people then attacked the house in the rear, and threw stones on the roof, smashing it in several places. The police fired from the door and windows upon those assembled in front, with fatal effect. The mob gave way, and the police retired to their barracks, firing upon those who were collected by the way. It was understood that no warning was given, no magistrate was present, the riot act was not read, and no attempt made to disperse the people by bayonet charge, or blank catridge.

Among those killed were Jeremiah Coghlan, John Desmond, Maurice Cockran, Jeremiah Conway, Cornelius Forde, Charles McCartey,——Deasy, and a young woman just married, named Johanna Holland. None of the police were dangerously injured, but twenty-five of the country people were wounded, some supposed mortally.

A great flood had covered the country five miles in extent, between Broadford and Glenomera, which caused great distress. At a repeal meeting on the 23d, Mr. O'Connell read an address to the repealers dissuading them from any interference with the processions which the Orangemen intend to hold on the 1st and 12th of July.

Spain.

The Carlists had confidently expected that the promulgation of the act abdication of Don Carlos and the manifesto of his son, would have been most favorably received by the Spanish nation and the Spanish people. But precisely the reverse has been the case. Both government and people seem determined that on no consideration whatever, shall the young Queen marry the son of Don Carlos. Immediately on the abducation becoming known in Madrid, several councils of ministers were held, and it was proposed to issue a counter manifesto, but this was abandoned incompliance, as is said, with the earnest wishes of Christina. Since then however, the violent, hot-headed, and blustering Narvarez has issued an order to the army, in which he declares, in the most decided and explicit terms, against the pretensions of Don Carlos, son to the Queen's hand. The rough soldier bluntly calls Don Carlos himself a "rebel."

There is no doubt that Christina is anxious to bring about a wedding between her nephew (Don Carlos's son) and her daughter, and notwithstanding the violent demonstration made against it by the press—by a section of the Chamber of Deputies, who met privately to discuss the matter—and last, and above all, by the cabinet, she will move heaven and earth to effect it.

Sweden.

The laws lately passed are very unpalatable indeed to the aristocracy. Not only do they extend the political privileges of the people, but one of them provides that family successions shall be equally divided among all the children, and not go, as heretofore, almost exclusively to the eldest son. The effect of this will be, that in the course of time, there will be no aristocracy, for it is the law of primogeniture alone that keeps up the aristocracy.

Miscellaneous.

ALGIERS.—Official despatches received by the French Government announce that the unconquerable Abd-el-Kader has not only left the territory of Morocco, but that he has succeded in rousing to arms all the principal tribes about Mostaganem.—He has had a battle with three French battalions under Colonel St. Amand, and though he has been defeated, as he always is in a pitched battle, Marshal Bugeaud considered the movement so formidable; that he has abandoned his task of disarming the tribes on the banks of the river Cheliff, and marched to meet him.

Mr. N. P. Willis had an interview with the Earl of Dalhousie on Saturday, the 28th, at the office of the Board of Trade.

Madame Montgolfier died on Monday last, in Paris, at the advanced age of 110 years. She was the widow of the farfamed aronaut.

Three hundred and seven British vessels entered the Baltic sea, through the Sound, in the month of May.

The number of fires in London, during the last half-year is upwards of 400; as compared with former years, their magnitude has increased.

The German booksellers talk of opening establishments in the United States to protect themselves against what they consider the literary piracies which exist there.

The money raised in England and Scotland, last year, by thirteen Missionary, Tract, Bible, and School societies, amounted to no less a sum than £393,712.

It is said that the Weslevan Methodists of Great Brttain are about to disown any connexion with those of the United States who are slaveholders.

Madame Laret recently ascended in her baloon from Avignon. The balloon dropped into the Rhone, and but for the exertions of a young man who jumped into the river to her rescue, she would have been drowned.

Another tractarian, the Rev. J. M. Capes, of St. John the Babtist's Church, Eastover, Bridgewater, has formally announced his secession from the Church of England, and given up all the emoluments derived from his situation.

For the Gazette and Advertiser.

I could not suppose that the Editor of the "Post," was serious in his insinuation, that I was opposed to the termination of the Ohio and Baltimore Railway at Pittsburgh, and that through some paltry motive of personal interest on my part. My interest, like that of other farmers of Allegheny connty, consists in having a good market for my corn, wheat and oats, and as Pittsburgh is my market, whatever tends to increase or retard her growth, or prosperity, must benefit or injure me. I am well satisfied that if Pittsburgh should no longer be the head of navigation, in consequence of the extension of the Railway to Wheeling or Parkersburgh, it would seriously affect her prosperity; for the question seems to be, merely, whether the road shall reach the Ohio at Pittsburgh, or at some point below, in Virginia. It is the circumstance of Pittsburgh being the head of navigation, which gives value and importance to our canal, in the shipment of produce and merchandize to the East and West. But in my opinion, there will be employment enough for all the railways and canals, when we take into view the gigantic strides in improvement and population of the vast region which lies beyond us. In ten years, the lines of transportation and travel, will hardly suffice even with the addition of the railway from New York to the Allegheny, and a continuous Railway from Philadelphia.

If I had not been friendly to the railway, I should not have accepted a nomination from the convention, which, at the same time, passed a unanimous resolution in its favor.

The Editors of the democratic papers, apppear to be excessively anxious on this subject, and one would suppose, they consider themselves as the special guardians of the interests of Pittsburgh. And yet, I do not recollect that any thing was said by any of them, in disapprobation of the *interested opposition*, of a prominent member of their party last winter, at Harrisburgh! They modestly tell the Whigs, that no Whig is to be trusted in any measure which affects the common prosperity. Is it more than fair to retaliate on these gentlemen, and request them to call upon Mr. Polk for a decided and explicit answer, to the question whether he is in favor of touching the tariff of '42, so as to reduce it to the revenue standard, in other words, to destroy its protective features! The Whigs are not to be trusted!—What shall we think of the sincerity and honesty of these Editors, when they continue to applaud the course of Mr. Polk, without expressing one word of doubt, when his Secretary of the Treasury has publicly declared that he is engaged in cutting up the present protective tariff, which is vital to the interests of Pittsburgh? He must have a shallow mind who does not see through the humbug, and I must be greatly mistaken, indeed, if *my Whig friends are thus to be caught.*

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

Correspondence of the Gazette.

LETTERS FROM AN INVALID.

BLUE SULPHUR SPRINGS, July 12, 1845.

I arrived at this beautiful place to-day, being quite delighted with my trip, and with this health-inspiring place. I enjoyed myself very well on my passage from the Iron city to Guyandotte—that being the point at which our route to this place by land commences. From Guyandotte to this place the roads are good—stages strong and comfortable—drivers steady and obliging; but they drive rather slow, which is owing to the proprietors being too careful of their horses. The first day we made only 49 miles; second and third, 50 miles each—making about two and a half days from Guyandotte to this place, at a cost of $9.—The accommodations on the road are poor and dear, charging 50 cents per meal, 25 for lodging—no night travelling; but this delay is more than balanced by the magnificent mountain scenery through which the road passes. I would recommend Invalids to bring their own conveyances, as being far more comfortable in every respect, as the houses at which the stages stop are not so good as the others. At one point of the road from Guyandotte to this place, we cross a spur of the mountain, called the Hawk's Nest, which is 1200 feet high. You may be certain we kept at a respectful distance from the precipice, the ascent to which is nearly four miles. The crops all along the road look in a most promising condition, corn particularly, being from 12 to 14 feet high.

☞The Kenhawa is a beautiful little river, being lined with salt works, some of which are very extensive, making 100 barrels per day. The road passes within a few feet of some of them. There is one establishment here, where the gas from the salt well supplies the entire fuel for boiling the the water and the whole manufacture. There are some others where both gas and water have failed, and the works are suspended temporarily, while they are boring deeper. One of the most powerful jets of gas is from a well which is not in use; the proprietor fearing to erect works lest the water should fail, like the others. We passed close to it, and the noise and blowing of the gas was similar to a steam blast furnace. It has to be principally confined, as before that was done, it streamed up into the air, carrying the water with it 50 feet—and one caught fire, and endangered the whole neighborhood. We passed another just finished boring, where the stream is carried by the gas 20 feet or more. Where works are being erected, salt sells from 18 to 20 cents per bushel.

The building for visitors at this place is very large and splendid, being of brick, between 300 and 450 feet in length, three stories high in the centre, with wings two stories, with a wide Portico extending the whole length for promenading; at which ladies and gentlemen do a great deal in the evening. There are about 20 acres enclosed in grass, interspersed with noble forest trees in front of the Hotel; and as they are busily engaged in making hay to-day, the fragrance is delightful. The Spring is very beautifully situated—being about 300 yards from the House. The water is as clear as crystal, and as cool as any spring water. It is immediately facing the Hotel, making a pretty walk through the day backwards and forwards. The taste of the water is unpleasant at first; but knowing it to be beneficial, you take it and soon like it. I take two or three glasses before each meal and before retiring at night, and will increase as I can. I do not think, however, I can get up to the lady the Proprietor told me of, who he said drank 36 glasses before breakfast.—Others drink from three to seventeen glasses without the slightest inconvenience, as it is so light. It acts freely on the liver and other organs.

The water runs from a marble basin about 5 feet square, and is enclosed by a wall 40 feet square, covered with a handsome roof, and cornices supported by pillars. There is a fine band of music and a very large ball room. Servants are numerous and attentive, striving to make every one perfectly comfortable. As to the table here, I can't pretend to give a description; suffice to say, every delicacy that can be thought of, is brought into requisition. We have all kinds of wild game, including deer and bear and splendid fish—there are 200 persons here at present, and it is said there are 400 at the White Sulphur Springs.

I will give you an analysis of the waters of this Spring, made by Professor Rogers of Virginia: Solid ingredients: Sulph. Magnesia, Sulph Lime, Sulph.

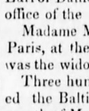
Soda Carbonate Lime, Carb. Magnesia, Chloride Sodium, Chloride Calcium, Hydro Sulphum, Sodium, S. Magnesia, Oxide Ironexisting as Proto Sulphate, Iodine Sulphur, Organic matter, Gaseous matter, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Carbonic Acid gas, Oxygen and Nitrogen. Now if there is not enough to cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, I think a person might agree to quit. The waters of the White Sulphur Springs are said to be stronger than this, and a number of the passengers that came with me, proceeded to that place—but as I am doing so well, I will remain here a week or so—it is said that the accommodations are not so good at the White Sulphur, as here—it is not for the living, that induces me to remain here (perhaps not) but the fact is, I find the action of the water sufficiently strong for me at present, and will, I hope, be more able to partake of the White Sulphur freely, when I get there. For the information of friends, I will say that the most expeditious route by mail to this and the other Springs, is via Washington City. I forgot to tell you that there is to be a deer hunt, to-morrow, and if I can get a horse and gun, I will be along with the crowd—(Oh for a horse.) So you may see I am beginning to feel like myself. Adieu.

☞The Presiding Elder of the Pittsburgh District of the M. E. Church, has given notice that a Campmeeting for the East Liberty Circuit and the Pittsburgh stations, will be held on the ground occupied for the same purpose last year, at Braddock's Field, commencing on Friday, the 22nd day of August.

EXECUTIONS.—The execution of the *Hodges* was to have taken place yesterday, at Burlington, I. T. We learn from the officers of the *Osprey* that large numbers of persons were collecting from all quarters to witness the awful scene.

McKinney, wo was to have been hung at Rock Island, on Monday, was respited by the Governor until the 31st inst.—*St. Louis Republican, 16th inst.*

FARM FOR SALE.



THE subscribers will offer at public sale on the premises, on Thursday, the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a farm, lately the property of John Gowan, dec'd, situate in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., 17 miles North-east of Pittsburgh, and 4 miles south of Logan's Ferry on the road leading from Antrim Post Office to Hamilton's mill, (about 2 miles from said mill,) adjoining lands of Rev. S. M. McClurg, Jacob Alter, John King and others, containing 106 acres, about 75 of which are cleared, and also contains abundance of coal.

On the premises are erected a good farm house, smoke house, spring house and a barn; there is also a good orchard, consisting of Apples, Pears, Cherries, &c.

The terms will be cash, and an indisputable title will be given.

Preaching, by different denominations, within about two miles.

JACOB ALTER,
JOSIAH MCJUNKIN,
Executors.

jy25 w9t

NOTICE

THE Board of School Directors of Plum District, Allegheny Co., will meet at the house of H. Reiter, in said district, on Wednesday, the 27th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining and engaging Teachers for the ensuing school term.

JOSIAH McJUNKIN, Sec'y.

jy25 w1.*

STRAY COW

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Lower St. Clair township, Allegheny Co., a red Cow with a white head, supposed to be about eight years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take the cow away, or she will be disposed of according to law. SEBASTIAN MILLER.

On the old Washington road, 3½ miles from Pittsburgh. jy25 w3t*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR JULY, 1845.

J. SHUTTON ..... JOHN SHEA ..... ROBERT BELL.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1845.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—℔ lb.
Pots ..... 3 @ 3½
Pearls ..... 4@4½
Scorchings ..... —@3
Saleratus ..... 4½@4¾
Ale—℔ bbl.
XX Ale ..... 8.00@9.0
Common ..... 7.00@7.50
Axles—℔ lb.
Axles ..... 8 @9
Beans—℔ bushel.
Common ..... @ 87
Small white ..... 1.00@1.25
Bristles—℔ lb
American ..... 33 @40
Batting—℔ lb.
Superior ..... @ 9
Common ..... @ 7
Buckets—machine—℔ dozen
Large size ..... 2.25 @2.37
Small size ..... —@—
Beeswax—℔ lb.
Yellow ..... 25 @27
Blooms—℔ ton.
Blooms ..... 60.00@70.00
Brooms—℔ dozen
Merchantable ..... 1.25@1.87½
Shaker ..... 2.00@2.25
Barks—℔ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... 1.12½@1.25
Black Oak ..... —@1.00
Hemlock ..... 2.50@3.00
Coal—℔ bushel.
At the river ..... —@—
From wagon ..... —@—
Cotton—℔ lb.
Tennessee & Alabam 4 @ 7¼
Chocolate—℔ lb.
Number 1 ..... 10 @11
Cocoa, prepared ..... @22
Candles—℔ lb.
City dipped ..... @ 8
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @—
Cincinnati do ..... @21
Spermaceti brands ..... @33
Inferior ..... @30
Cotton Yarns
Short reel—℔ lb.
No. 5 to 10@12 ..... @15
" 11 to 13 ..... 15½@16
" 14 ..... @17
Increasing ½@1c. ℔ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—℔ dozen.
No. 5.00 ..... @ 75
" 6.00 ..... @ 87½
" 7.00 ..... @ 1.00
" 800.900.1000 ..... 1¼@1¾
Coverlet Yarn, lb ..... @24
Carpet Chain ..... @20
Cotton Twine ..... @23
Candle Wick ..... @15
Coffee—℔ lb.
Java, old white ..... 11¼@12
St. Domingo ..... —@—
Laguayra ..... —@—
Rio ..... 7 @7¼
Havana ..... —@—
Copper—℔ lb.
Braziers' ..... @30
Sheathing ..... @30
Bolt ..... @25
Old ..... 16 @18
Cordage—By coil ℔ lb
Manilla ..... @10
White Rope ..... @10
Tarred ..... @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ..... @ 9
" " com'n ..... @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—℔ dozen
Extra Long ..... @2.50
Long ..... @1.75
Common ..... @1.25
Plough Lines ..... @ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—℔ doz.
10 yd 6 thr'd ..... @3.00
20@30 do do ..... 1.50@2.25
Plough Lines ..... @ 75
Castings, Foundry, ℔ lb., net.
Mill, iron and machinery generally made to order ..... @3
Bevel'd gearange do ..... @3
Light machinery do ..... @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ..... @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ..... @3
Over 10 in ..... @2
Grate Bars ..... @2½
Hollow-ware assorted ..... @3½
Sad Irons ..... @5
Counter weights ..... @50
Dog Irons ..... @2½
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ..... @6
[10 ℘ cent off the following prices for cash]
Wagon boxes ..... @3
Dearborn—℘ set ..... @50
Tea kettles doz. ..... 7.50@9.00
Waffle Irons ..... 10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight ..... @ 2.25
24 in. bow front ..... @ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—℘ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ..... 7 @ 7½
36 Laurel & Bronswick ..... @ 8
Pittsburgh ..... @ 7½
Light ..... @ 6
4-4 Light ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ..... @ 9
Bleached ..... 8 @ 9
3-4 do Long cloths ..... 7 @13
Ticklings—
33 28 co ..... @11
Roglester ..... @14
4-4 West Branch ..... 10½@11½
So nerset, &c ..... 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk ..... 9 @ 9½
Bleached do ..... 10½@11
Prints—
Comm non ..... 5½@ 9½
Good style Madder co ors ..... 8 @14
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ..... 10 @12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 13 @17
Alum ..... —@ 3½
Ass afœtida ..... 20 @25
Arm w Root ..... 8 @10
Aquavitæ ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined ..... 19 @25
Bal-sam, Peru ..... 2.00@2.25
Do Copavia ..... 30 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4 @ 5
Camphor, refined ..... 55 @65
Chl. ride Lime, cask ..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ..... 1.50@1.75
Cream Tartar ..... 19 @22
Copperas ..... 1¼@ 2¼
Gin ..... 12 @13
Gal s ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic ..... 40 @50
" Copal ..... 38 @50
" Dragon's blood ..... 37½@75
" Shellac ..... 15 @18
" Mastic ..... 1.20@1.2
Ipe ac ..... 87 @100
Jal ap, powdered ..... 80 @ 8
Lit arge ..... 5½@ 6½
Licourice Root ..... 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ..... 19 @20
Lac Dye ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31 @37
Manna, Flake ..... 37 @62
Madder, Umbro ..... 19 @22
Madder, Common ..... 17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @90
Oil, Vitriol ..... 4½@ 5
" Castor ..... 85@1.00
" Cassia ..... 6.00@6.50
" Cloves ..... 2.50@3.00
" Lemon ..... 2.12@2.25
" Peppermint ..... 3.00@3.50
Opium, Turkey ..... 5.00@6.00
Quinne ..... 2.50@3.25
Rhubarb, root ..... 65 @75
Sal Ammoni ..... 20 @25
Sal Soda ..... 1½@ 5
Senna ..... 25 @30
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ..... 10 @11
Dye Wood—℔ lb.
Camwood ..... 5½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped ..... 2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ..... 11 @12
Feathers—℔ lb.
Kentucky ..... 24 @27
Ohio & Penn'a ..... 25 @27
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ..... @25
Soft ..... @18
Hard ..... @10
Currants, Zante ..... @12½
Filberts ..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ..... @13
Malaga ..... @12
Raisins, Muscat ..... @ —
Bunch ..... @2.75
Bloom ..... @—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx 5,5 @6.00
Oranges do ..... @5.50
Peaches dry, bu 2.00@2.25
Apples dry ..... 1.00@1.12
Apples green, bbl 1.50@2.00
Fire Brick—℘ M.
Fire brick ..... @15.00
Freights—℘ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore *via* Canal ..... @75
Flour, ℘ bbl ..... @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea'r, Tallow, &c ..... @32
Feathers ..... 25@30
Fur & Peltries ..... —@—
Wool ..... @35
Rags ..... @—
Ashes ..... @45
Oil of all kinds ..... @55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ..... —@—
To Cleveland, " ..... —@—
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati ..... —@—
Louisville ..... @—
St. Louis ..... @—
Flour—℘ bbl.
Extra Brands ..... —@3.75
Superfine, ... 3.50@3.60
Scratched ..... @—
Fine ..... 3.00@3.25
Rye Flour ..... @—
" hf. bbls @—
Buckwheat, ... @
" hf. bls @
Feed—℘ bushel.
Bran ..... @—
Shorts ..... @—
Fish—℘ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 13,50@14,00
No 1 hf bbls ..... @—
No 2 ..... 11.00@11.50
No 2 hf bbls ..... @—
No 3 ..... 9.00@9.25
No 1 kits ..... @—
Herring, No. 1 ..... 4.87½@5.75
No 2 ..... @—
Salmon, No. 1 ..... @17.00
No 2 ..... @—
Shad ..... 9.00 @9.50
Cod, ℘ lb ..... @ 3¼
Glass
Black Bottles
Quart, ℘ gross ..... @9.00
Pint, ℘ gross ..... @7.00
Madeira wine, 5/8
6 to gallon ..... @9.00
Claret, ℘ gross ..... @9.00
Window Glass—℘ box—
City brands.
8x10 ..... 2.50@2.75
10x12 ..... 3.70@3.75
12x18 ..... 5.50@9.00
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24 ..... 12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10 ..... 1.75@2.00
10x12 ..... 2.62½@3.00
Gunpowder—℘ keg
FFG ..... 5.50@6.00
Eagle 6½ lbs ..... @3.00
Do. do. 2 1lb Canisters ..... @7.00
FFG do ..... @4.00
Eagle do in papers ..... @5.00
Rock powder ..... 3.50@4.00
Grain—℘ bushel.
Wheat ..... 70 @72
Rye ..... @75
Oats ..... 22@25
Corn ..... @31
Barley ..... 87½@ 90
Glue—℘ lb.
Pittsb. common ..... @12½
Ginseng—℘ lb.
Ginseng ..... 2@ 32
Hay—℘ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy ..... 13.50@14.00
Clover ..... —@—
Straw, 100 bdls. —@—
Hides—℘ lb.
Missouri ..... 9@10½
Slaughter ..... 14 @16
Do salted ..... —@—
Do kips ℘ skin ..... 1.00@1.62
Green ..... @ 4
Hemp—℘ lb.
Missouri & Ky ..... @ 4
Manilla ..... @—
Hops ℘ lb
Pitts. ..... 34 @—
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb ..... 1.50@1.75
Spanish ..... 1.10@1.25
Manilla ..... 95@1.00
Lead—℘ lb.
Missouri Pig ..... 5½@4
Bar ..... @4½
Common sizes Pipe ..... 6 @6½
Sheet ..... @6
Leather—℘ lb.
Sole Baltimore ..... 18 @30
New York ..... 15@17½

PITTSBURGH—JULY 21, 1845.

☞The editors of the Post have contrived to work themselves into a great fury, because we presumed to exercise the privilege of a freeman, and express our opinion in regard to Gen. JACKSON. For this opinion we hold ourselves ready to give a reason at any time, but holding it, we are not to be prevented the free expression of it when we believe it our duty to speak. Towards General JACKSON we entertain no unkind feelings. The grave has buried any that we may ever have felt; but of very little use would be the teachings of history, if a public man's virtues only were to be remembered, and magnified beyond reason and decency. Gen. JACKSON's public life and character are the property of the nation, of posterity; and both his virtues and defects should be fairly and boldly exhibited, that the first may be imitated, and the latter avoided.

But this is so clear that it needs no argument. The Post itself scruples not to speak disparagingly of Gen. HARRISON, to whom the term "Good President," is most truly and fitly applied; and of that venerable and noble patriot and incorruptible man, JOHN ADAMS. Are not the memories of these benefactors of their country and their race, as sacred as that of Gen. JACKSON.

A large number of American citizens, equal in intelligence, patriotism and virtue with any equal number in the country, differed almost in toto with Gen. JACKSON in the measures of his administration, and in his assumption of the prerogatives and power of a Chief Magistrate. Does it make any difference to these citizens, whether Gen. JACKSON is living or dead with regard to these measures and assumptions? Will not Gen. JACKSON's name be used by the friends of his political principles, to justify similar iniquities? Why then should those who oppose these measures cease their opposition?

The Whig party opposed Gen. JACKSON's principles and measures either hypocritically or sincerely. If the former, then there is no reason in the continuance of this hypocrisy, and they may now join with his friends in eulogizing his public and political character. If the latter, which we firmly believe is the truth, they cannot admire, without the grossest hypocrisy, what they have always heretofore condemned.

The Post charges us with underrating the procession. Let the Post, if it can, point out in what we were incorrect. It is easy to use words, but this is a matter of *facts*. We stated that the procession was composed almost wholly of the military and firemen, and that public officers and societies and professional characters set down in the programme were not there. Would the editors of the Post have us imitate their own paper, and place persons in the procession that were absent? For the truth of our statements concerning the procession we appeal to the spectators. If we made any mistake we will cheerfully correct it.

As to the Post's complaint about our notice of the Oddfellows, we need only say, that we but faintly expressed our own, and what we have reason to believe is the feeling of the community, in regard to this ill-timed and paltry display. Believing all secret, oath-bound combinations wrong in principle and pernicious in practice, we have no patience with them when they thus thrust themselves into notice, and display their trappings for the public admiration. If they will form such combinations, let them keep their silly trumpery to themselves. They have no right to compel others to sanction the folly and wrong, or endure its company. For our part we think the character of a plain Republican Citizen, with no trappings whatever, and acknowledging no law but those common to all, is infinitely superior to that of any self-instituted combination for selfish purposes. Our citizens thought so too, and refused to march in company with these knights of gew gaw.

THE LIBERTY PARTY.

The Liberty party men strive hard to escape the just demerit of their conduct, in regard to the Annexation of Texas. They endeavor by the merest quibbling to avoid the real issue, and to excuse themselves for conduct that they cannot but feel subjects them to the scorn of all true friends of freedom. All their evasions and twistings, however, cannot save them from the crime of having preferred an open friend of annexation to one who was opposed to it on any principles by which it could have taken place. Mr. BIRNEY and his friends were not content with acting impartially between Mr. CLAY and Mr. POLK, but gave the preference to the latter. This they cannot deny. Mr BIRNEY publicly declared, just before the election, that he had but *little fear of Annexnexation* should Mr. POLK be elected, but a *good deal* should Mr. CLAY be elected! He thus threw the whole weight of his influence in Mr. POLK's favor. One of the two would certainly be elected. The Annexation of Texas was deprecated as a great calamity by the enemies of Slavery. Mr. BIRNEY, the head and chief of the Anti-slavery party tells his followers, that with one of these men, but little danger of the calamity existed, while with the other the danger was great. The natural tendency of this, would be to secure for POLK all the Anti-slavery votes originally from the Democratic party, and to induce Whig Anti-slavery men to vote the Liberty ticket. The result is known.

It should not be forgotten also by the reflecting citizen, that Mr. BIRNEY made these declarations only a few days after Mr. CLAY had made the emphatic statement—"I am decidedly opposed to the immediate Annexation of Texas to the United States." Neither had Mr. BIRNEY the slightest reasonable evidence to sanction his remarks about Mr. Polk. That it was wholly incorrect the sequel shows. These things are worthy of consideration.

THE ERIES.—The Indian Tradition which we copy from the Buffalo Commercial, says that paper, "embodies more of veritable romance than all the Indian Tales COOPER has ever written. Its substantial, if not entire, accuracy may be implicitly relied upon, every detail having been taken from the lips of *Blacksnake* and other venerable chiefs of the Senecas and Tonawandes, who still cherish the traditions of their fathers. Near the Mission House, on the Reservation, adjoining this city, can be seen a small mound, evidently artificial, that is said to contain the remains of the unfortunate Eries slain in their last great battle. The Indians hereabouts believe that a small remnant of the Eries still exist beyond the Mississippi.—The small tribe known as the Quapaws in that region are also believed to be remains of the Kaukwas, the allies of the Eries."

NEW DESTRUCTIVE IMPLEMENT.—James O'Connor, of Mulberry street, New York, states that he has invented an instrument of war with which, assisted by 9 men, he could enter and demolish the strongest fortification, or attack, disperse and destroy a solid square of 100,000 men. Mr. O'Connor dates his invention as far back as 1831, and says that he has been in correspondence with the Duke of Wellington and other officia personages on the subject.

SAVAGE MURDERS

Two cases of the murder of colored men have lately occurred, which for their savage brutality and the tardiness of justice almost unequalled. One took place in Indianapolis, the particulars of which we have heretofore given. In this case as stated in the Cincinnati Gazette and Morning Herald, the poor fellow was murdered by a gang of drunken ruffians, in the presence of *two hundred people*, multitudes of voices exclaiming, at the time, "Kill the d—d nigger, kill him." *They beat him after he was dead.* And as he lay with the blood bubling round him, the cry arose for more blood. "The niggers are getting too cursed thick, and they ought to be thinned out"—"I would as lief kill a nigger as an ox"—"Damn them—I wish every one was shot, and the Abolitionists too"—were the exclamations which broke from infuriate lips. No effort was made to stay the mob, though at any moment there was enough of *good society* to arrest the violence. In about two hours, one of the murderers was seized. Another remained in town 24 hours after the deed, when, a warrant being issued he slipped off.

Other violence was also used, which displayed an intense hatred to the colored race painful to contemplate.

The other case occurred near Beaver, on Saturday, the 12th inst. A black man named FLEMING wzs working for a man named ISAIAH MURRAY, unloading a boat. FLEMING, understanding from some one that MURRAY would not pay him refused to work longer unless he was paid for what he had done. This brought on a quarrel and an assault from MURRAY. The colored man, being the stronger of the two, kept MURRAY at bay for some time, but without attempting to do him any injury, but finally he started and run. when MURRAY threw two stones, one striking his hip, and the other his head, which fractured his skull and produced death. While this scene was enacting, a number of persons were looking on without interfering; and such was the indifference of the community that the murderer was permitted to escape on Sunday evening, but was afterwards taken in this city, and is now in jail.

The shameless indifference to life and justice manifested by the community in these two cases deserves the severest reprehension. The life of a colored man is as sacred as that of one with a fairer skin, and the man who would with indifference see a person murdered, because his skin was black, or would neglect to secure the murderer, is unfit to live in a civilized community.

☞By a letter from this City in the Erie Gazette, we learn that the Commissioners of Erie Co., have deposited in the "Merchants and Manufactures Bank, to the credit of the State, her quota of the State taxes for the year 1845." This is nobly done, and Erie County has done her duty at all events.

☞Mr. Secretary WALKER has written a letter excusing himself for not giving Mr. THOMPSON the Commission of the Governor of Mississippi, appointing him U. S. Senator. He says, that he considered himself the confidential agent of the Governor, and as he found that the contingency of an election for printer was not likely to occur, for which it was important to have a Locofoco Senator present, he decided he would not deliver the Commission, and never said a word to MR. THOMPSON about it. If the Locofocos of Mississippi are satisfied with such an excuse for an indecent and arrogant assumption of power, they are very easily nollified.

LOCOFOCOISM UNDISGUISED.—A Locofoco paper in Westchester copies and applauds the following passage from another Locofoco paper of this state:

"If there was nothing else to make a radical democrat reject Gen. Cameron, his letter to the legislature, *declaring himself in favor of the Tariff of* 1842, and of the distribution scheme, would be *sufficient*." ! !

☞The "Harrisburg Statesman"—the State organ of the *Native* party—has been discontinued for want of support. Philadelphia and Lancaster are now the only places in Pennsylvania in which papers of that party are published. In New York a single small Native paper lingers out a miserable existence, being kept up, as its publishers tell us, at a considerable loss. This looks as though that party was getting "small by degrees and beautifully less."—*Lanc. Exam.*

We hear there is one published in Pittsburgh, but we have only seen the first number. How is this? Can't the editor be neighborly?

PRIVILEGES OF POSTMASTERS.—A letter from the office of the Postmaster General, under date of July 12th, says:

"When the subscribers refuse to take Pamphlets or Newspapers from the office, Postmasters are now, as heretofore, required to notify Editors, &c. and may frank letters containing such notice."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The Democrat of that city, of the 16th, gives particulars of a fire which destroyed about 25 shops, stores and dwellings before it was got under. It broke out in the cabinet shop of R. BELL, about nine o'clock on the night of the 15th. We are glad to see that the Insurance on many of the losses will cover a great part of their loss.

When the fire was raging with the greatest violence, the lofty steeple of St. Paul's church took fire from the coals carried by the wind. It was extinguished with great difficulty, owing to the great height from the ground.

In addition to the losses by fire, a great quantity of goods were damaged by removal from the buildings in the vicinity of the fire.

Fortunately, the air was calm. Had there been a wind, the best part of our city would have been in ruins. As it is, Front-street presents a desolate aspect. The amount of property destroyed is large, but is mostly covered by insurance.

The origin of the fire is a mystery.

A slip from the Daily American office says the fire was unquestionably the work of incendiarism. The fact that it broke out on both sides of the street at the same time, while the entire Fire Department was absent, confirms this statement. The same paper farther says:

"The loss will not fall short of $50,000. It is impossible now to say to what extent the property destroyed was insured. Not for many years, if ever, has Rochester suffered so disastrous a fire.

The scene of the fire is in the heart of the business portion of the city.

To the Editors of the N. Y. Express.

During the political contest last fall we raised a splendid Ash Pole at the Black Horse, on Staten Island. It was a lofty and noble spar, cut and trimmed from the neighboring forest of Maj. Guion. In passing the spot on the 4th of July, whilst returning from some national festivlas at the "West end," my attention was directed to the pole again. Naked and apparently lifeless as it is, the old banner of Clay and American Industry nailed to the mast with the stars and stripes, still waves there, amid storm and sunshine. But what is more extraordinary, the tree near its top has commenced budding again and the young leaves may there now be seen, verdant, strong and growing. What a beautiful and striking emblem, "thinks I to myself," of that illustrious man, and of those principles which this Ash was raised to commemorate. Both were apparently defeated—but they exisit still—are true and must flourish. In the many lovely rambles and rides over this enchanting seagirt Island, no object can be more striking or interesting than this budding Clay Pole at the Black Horse. A. MINUTE MAN.

Northfield, July 8, 1845.

To the Editors of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

It may interest your readers to know the Indian tradition of the origin and consequences of the war between the Five, (afterwards the "Six") Nations and the powerful nation of "Eries," who inhabited this region of country, before its subjugation by the combined forces of the "Iroquois," and of the stirring scenes which have been enacted on the spot where Buffalo now stands. KI-EU-WA-NAH.

INDIAN TRADITION

The Eries were the most powerful and warlike of all the Indian tribes. They resided at the foot of the great Lake, (Erie) where now stands the the city of Buffalo, the Indian name for which was "*Tu-shu-way.*"

When the Eries heard of the confederation which was formed between the Mohawks, who reside in the valley of that name, the Oneidas, the Onondagas, the Cayugas and the Senecas, who resided, for the most part, upon the shores of the outlets of the Lakes bearing their names respectively, (called by the French the Iroquois nation,) they imagined it must be for some mischievous purpose. Although confident of their superiority over any one of the tribes inhabiting the countries within the bounds of their knowledge they dreaded the power of such combined forces. In order to satisfy themselves in regard to the character, disposition and power, of those they considered their natural enemies, the Eries resorted to the following means:

They sent a friendly message to the Senecas, who were their nearest neighbors, inviting them to select one hundred of their most active, athletic young men, to play a game of ball, against the same number, to be selected by the Eries, for a wager which should be considered worthy the occasion, and the character of the great nation in whose behalf the offer was made.

The message was received and entertained in the most respectful manner. A council of the "Five Nations" was called, and the proposition fully discussed, and a messenger in due time despatched with the decision of the council, respectfully declining the challenge. This emboldened the Eries and the next year the offer was renewed, and, after being again considered, again formally declined. This was far from satisfying the proud lords of the "Great Lake," and the challenge was renewed the third time. They importuned the old men to allow them to accept the challenge and the wise councils which had hitherto prevailed, at last gave way and the challenge was accepted.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which each tribe sent forth its chosen champions for the contest. The only difficulty seemed to be to make a selection, where *all* were so worthy. After much delay, one hundred of the flower of all the tribes were finally designated, and the day for their departure was fixed. An experienced chief was chosen as the leader of the party, whose orders the young men were strictly enjoined to obey. A grand council was called, and in the presence of the assembled multitudes, the party was charged, in the most solemn manner, to observe a pacific course of conduct towards their competitors, and the nation whose guests they were to become, and to allow no provocation, however great, to be resented by any act of aggression on their part, but in all respects to acquit themselves worthy the representatives of a great and powerful people, anxious to cultivate peace and friendship with their neighbors.

Under these solemn injunctions, the party took up its line of march for "Tu-shu-way." When the chosen band had arrived in the vicinity of the point of their destination, a messenger was sent forward to notify the Eries of their arrival, and the next day was set apart for their entree.

The elegant and athletic forms, the tasteful yet not cumbrous dress, the dignified, noble bearing of their chief, and more than all the modest demeanor of the young warriors of the Iroquois party, won the admiration of all beholders. They brought no arms. Each one bore a bat, used to throw or strike a ball, tastefully ornamented, being a hickory stick about five feet long, bent over at the end and a thong netting wove into the bow. After a day of repose and refreshment, all things were arranged for the contest. The chief of the Iroquois brought forward and deposited upon the ground, a large pile of elegantly wrought belts of wampum, costly jewels, silver bands, beautifully ornamented mocasins, and other articles of great value in the eyes of the sons of the forest, as the stake, or wager on the part of his people. These were carefully matched by the Eries with articles of equal value—article by article, tied together and again deposited on the pile.

The game began, and although contested with desperation and great skill by the Eries, was won by the Iroquois, and they bore off the prize in triumph—thus ended the first day.

The Iroquois having now accomplished the object of their visit, proposed to take their leave, but the chief of the Eries, addressing himself to their leader, said their young men, though fairly beaten in the game of ball, would not be satisfied unless they could have a foot race, and proposed to match ten of their number against an equal number of the Iroquois party which was assented to, and the Iroquois were again victorious. The "Kaukwans," who resided on the Eighteen Mile Creek, being present as friends and allies of the Eries, now invited the Iroquois party to visit them before they returned home, and thither the whole party repaired. The chief of the Eries as a last trial of the courage and prowess of his guests, proposed to select ten men to be matched by the same number from the Iroquois party, to wrestle—and that the victor should despatch his adversary on the spot by braining him with a tomahawk and bearing off the scalp as a trophy.

This sanguinary proposition was not at all pleasing to the Iroquois; they however concluded to accept the challenge, with a determination, should they be victorious, not to execute the bloody part of the proposition. The champions were accordingly chosen—a Seneca was the first to step into the ring, and threw his adversary amid the shouts of the multitude. He stepped back and declined to execute his victim, who lay passive at his feet. As quick as thought, the chief of the Eries seized the tomahawk and at a single blow scattered the brains of his vanquished warrior over the ground. His body was dragged out of the way and another champion of the Eries presented himself, he was as quickly thrown by his more powerful antagonist of the Iroquois party, and as quickly despatched by the infuriated chief. A third met the same fate.

The chief of the Iroquois party seeing the terrible excitement that agitated the multitude gave a signal to retreat. Every man obeyed the signal, and in an instant they were out of sight.

In two hours they arrived in Tu-shu-way, gathered up the trophies of their victories, and were on their way home.

The visit of the hundred warriors of the five nations, and its results, only served to increase the jealousy of the Eries, and to convince them that they had powerful rivals to contend with. It was no part of their policy to cultivate friendship and strengthen their own power by cultivating peace with other tribes.

They knew of no mode of securing peace to themselves but by exterminating all who might oppose them; but the combination of several powerful tripes, any one of whom might be almost an equal match for them, and of whose personal prowess they had seen such an exhibition, inspired the Eries with the most anxious forebarings. To cope with them collectively they saw was impossible. Their only hope therefore was in being able, by a vigorous and sudden movement, to destroy them in detail. With this view a powerful war party was immediately organized to attack the Senecas, who resided at the foot of Seneca Lake (the present site of Geneva,) and along the banks of the Seneca river. It happened that at this time their resided among the Eries a Seneca woman who in early life had been taken prisoner, and had married a husband of the Erie tribe, He died and left her a widow without children, a stranger among strangers. Seeing the terrible note of preparation for a bloody onslaught upon her kindred and friends, she formed the resolution of apprising them of their danger. As soon as night let in, taking the course of the Niagara river, she travelled all night, and early next morning reached the shore of Lake Ontario. She jumped into a canoe she found fastened to a tree and boldly pushed into the open lake.

Coasting down the lake she arrived at the mouth of the Oswego river in the night, where a large settlement of the nation resided.

She directed her steps to the house of the head chief and disclosed the object of her journey. She was secreted by the chief, and runners were despatched to all the tribes summoning them immediately to meet in council which was held at Onondago Hollow. When all were convened the chief arose, and in the most solemn manner rehearsed a vision, in which he said a beautiful bird had appeared to him, and told him that a great war party of the Eries was preparing to make a secret and sudden descent upon them and destroy them: that nothing could save them but an immediate rally of all the warriors of the five nations to meet the enemy before they could be able to strike the blow. These solemn announcements were heard in breathless silence.—When the chief had finished and sat down, there arose one immense yell of menacing madness, and the earth shook when the mighty mass brandished high in air their war clubs and stamped the ground like furious beasts.

No time was to be lost; a body of five thousand warriors was organized, and a corps of reserve consisting of one thousand young men, who had never been in battle. The bravest chiefs from all the tribes were put in command, and spies immediately sent out in search of the enemy, the whole body taking up a line of march in the direction from whence they expected an attack.

The advance of the war party was continued for several days passing through successively the settlements of their friends, the Onondagas, the Cayugas and the Senecas; but they had scarcely passed the last wigwam near the foot of Can-an-da-gua (Canandaigua) Lake when their scouts brought in intelligence of the advance of the Eries who had already crossed the Co-nis-se-u (Genesee) River in great force. The Eries had not the slightest intimation of the approach of their enemies. They relied upon the secresy and celerity of their movements to surprise and subdue the Senecas almost without resistance.

The two parties met at a point about half way between the foot of Canandaigua Lake and the Genesee River and near the outlet of two small lakes, near the foot of one of which (the Honeoye,) the battle was fought, When the two parties came in sight of each other, the outlet of the lake only intervened between them.

The entire force of the five confederate tribes was not in view of the Eries. The reserve corps of one thousand young men had not been allowed to advance in sight of the enemy. Nothing could resist the impetuosity of the Eries at the first sight of the opposing force on the opposite side of the stream. They rushed through it and fell upon them with tremendous fury. The undaunted courage and determined bravery of the Iroquois could not avail against such a terrible onslaught, and they were compelled to yield the ground on the bank of the stream. The whole force of the combined tribes except the corps of reserve, now became engaged, they fought hand to hand and foot to foot, the battle raged horribly. No quarter was asked or given on either side.

As the fight thickened and became more desperate, the Eries, for the first time, became sensible of their true situation. What they had long anticipated had became a fearful reality. *Their enemies had combined for their destruction*, and they now found themselves engaged suddenly and unexpectedly in a struggle involving not only the *glory* but perhaps the very *existence* of their nation.

They were proud, and had been hitherto victorious over all their enemies. Their superiority was felt and acknowledged by all the tribes; they knew how to conquer, but not to yield. All these considerations flashed upon the minds of the bold Eries, and nerved every arm with almost superhuman power. On the other hand the united forces of the weaker tribes, now made strong by union, fired with a spirit of emulation excited to the highest pitch among the warriors of the different tribes, brought for the first time to act in concert, inspired with zeal and confidence by the counsels of the wisest chiefs, and led on by the most experienced warriors of all the tribes, the Iroquois were *invincible*.

Though staggered by the first desperate rush of their opponents, they rallied at once, and stood their ground. And now the din of battle rises higher, the war-club, the tomahawk, the scalping-knife wielded by herculean hands, do terrible deeds of death. During the hottest of the battle, which was fierce and long. The corps of reserve, consisting of the one thousand young men, were, by a skillful movement under their experienced chief placed in rear of the Eries, on the opposite side of the stream in ambush.

The Eries had been driven seven times across the stream and had as often regained their ground, but the eight time, at a given signal from their chief, the corps of young warriors in ambush, rushed upon the almost exausted Eries, with a tremendeous yell and at once decided the fortunes of the day. Hundreds disdaining to fly were struck down by the war-clubs of the aigorous young warriors, whose thirst for the blood of the enemy knew no bounds. A few of the vanquished Eries escaped to carry the news of the terrible overthrow to their wives and children and their old men, who remained at home. But the victors did not allow them a moment's repose, but pursued them in their flight, killing without discrimination all who fell into their hands. The pursuit was continued for many weeks, and it was five months before the victorious war party of the Five Nations returned to their friends, to join in celebrating the victory over their last and most powerful enemy, the Eries.

Tradition adds, that many years after, a powerful war party of the descendants of the Eries came from beyond the Mississippi, ascended the Ohio, crossed the country; and attacked the Senecas who had settled in the seat of their fathers at "Tu-shu-way." A great battle was fought near the present site of the Indian Mission House, in which the Eries were again defeated, end *slain to a man*, and their bones lie bleaching in the sun to the present day, a monument at once of the indomitable courage of the "terrible Eries," and their brave conquerors, the Senecas.

The Georgia Whig State Convention met at Milledgeville on the 7th instant, in the Hall of the House of Representatives—182 delegates answering to their names, besides a number of proxies. Hon. J. M. BERRIEN proposed that Gen. D. L. CLINCH be appointed President, which was carried by exclamation. A Committee of two from each Judicial District was appointed to report business for the Convention. At 2 o'clock P. M. they reported, with Resolutions, of which the following is the substance:

They approve the Administration of Gov. Crawford, and re ominate him for re - lection.

They declare that the State Debt should annually be reduced, and paid finally at the earliest moment practicable.

That the interests of the people demand, and they should always have, a State currency convertible into specie.

That the State Treasury should at all times meet its liabilities in convertible funds.

That rigid economy and strict accountability should characterize the management of State affairs.

That the burden of taxation should be alleviated the earliest moment, consistent with the obligations of the State.

That no more money should be raised by taxation from the people, than is necessary to support the Government economically administered.

That the Penitentiary should be made a source revenue, rather than of expense to the State.

That a committee be appointed to address the people on the subjects connected with the Gubernatorial canvass.

Which resolutions were all *unanimously* passed. A Committee of able men were appointed to prepare the Address. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

The Baltimore American notices the remark of the Wheeling Times, that the Stockholders of the Baltimore Railroad Company would yet accept the law of Virginia before the 10th of March, and says:

"This is a delusion in which neither the Times nor its readers ought for an instant to indulge. The action of the Stockholders was designed to be definite and final; the rejection of the Act was full and complete, and if the editor of the Times will but publish the Preamble and Resolutions so unanimously adopted by the Stockholders, we think that neither he nor his readers can have any doubt on the subject."

The Washington Union of Thursday evening, referring to the report that the Honorable JAMES BUCHANAN was about to resign the secretaryship of State remarks:—

Mr. Buchanan has not resigned, nor has he talked or thought of resigning; nor has any member of the cabinet. The reason assigned, too, for his resignation, is as fabulous as the report itself. There is no difference of opinion in the cabinet on the Oregon question. There never was a more harmonious cabinet, and there is as little variety of opinion on all the great questions which come before the present cabinet, as in any of its predecessors. We are fully warranted in making this statement in the most authentic and authoritive manner.

MURDER.—We learn from a letter received by a gentleman of Baltimore, that on Sunday last, a deliberate murder was committed at New Market, Frederick county, Md. A man named Thomas Purdy deliberately shot a poor, old inoffensive negro man, named Henry Butler. The letter gives no cause for the act. The murderer was arrested and "confessed the crime, though with a faltering voice, and shed a torrent of tears." Bail was taken for his appearance at Court by the magistrate, before whom the examination took place.

DISTRESSING ANNOUNCEMENT.—John Troubat, Esq., of the firm of Allibone and Troubat, Philadelphia, was drowned while bathing at Cape Island on the 16th inst.

THE DAVENPORT MURDER.—It would seem from recent accounts from Rock Island, that there is much reason to fear that the murderers of Col. Davenport will not be brought to punishment. Circumstances which have recently transpired, it is said, almost unequivocally prove that Budd, the person in custody, is innocent of any participation in the crime. Those in pursuit of the other suspected persons, have all returned. A reward of $1,500 is offered for the arrest of the murderers.—*St. Louis Gasette.*

OHIOANS CAPTURED!—GREAT EXCITEMENT!—On the evening of the 9th, three men from Ohio, Mr. C. Loraine, Mr. Garner, and Mr. Thomas, all of Washington county, Ohio, were seized on the *Ohio shore*, by a body of men from Virginia, and lodged in jail at Parkersburgh, upon the charge that they had aided the escape of slaves.

The facts, as we learn them, are these; that six negroes, beloning to Mr. Howard, of Wood county, Va. made their escape into Ohio; that seven men, among whom were the three above named met these negroes on the bank; and were aiding them in the removal of their baggage, when they were seized, the other four escaping. This was done without any process of law The Virginians say that they had knowledge of the designs of the Ohioans, which they derived unquestionably from one of the negroes; and that they were thus prepared to defeat the designs of both parties. The friends of the captured whites tell this story, that some seven weeks since, they were solicited by a white man, an elder in the Baptist Church in Virginia, and our informant thinks his name is *Romaine*, to aid the escape of the negroes; that they refused to leave this State for that purpose; but said they were always ready to help the bond in their efforts to gain their liberty, and that he returned and entered into the plot, against them, for a promised reward if they were captured of fifiy dollars.

The Ohioans are to be examined on Friday of this week, before a called County Court, on the question of their commitment for trial before the Superior Court in September. The excitement is very great on both sides.

In Virginia, half the inhabitants of Parkersburgh are armed, and prepared to repel any attempt to releace the prisoners. In Washington county, in this State, meetings have been held in four townships, (and several others are to meet,) with the object, mainly, to ensure a fair trial to the Ohioans, though in two of them threats have been made to cure lawlessness by a violation of law—in other words, to tear down Parkersburgh jail, and so give freedom to their townsmen.—*Cincinnati Gazette, July 17th.*

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Letter from Cassius M. Clay.

HORACE GREELY, Esq.—The deep and heart felt remonstrances of friends, elicited by my *apparent* willingness to resort to the *Duel*, displayed in the first number of the True American, notwithstanding the very peculiar and trying circumstances in which I have been placed, have led me to give this much-debated subject my most serious and deliberate reflection. Whilst I shall ever contend for the right of self-defence where the civil power *cannot* or *will not* come to my rescue: so where the laws are sufficient for protection and the public sentiment enforces them, there I am willing to confess that the Duel cannot be justified. Having fully tested the legal and moral power of my native State, to which I owe inviolate allegiance, I feel that I owe it to her—to our National Religion—and to the Spirit of the Age, that I should subject myself to their sole protection. I, therefore, formally pledge myself never again to offer or accept a challenge, or in any manner to *give* Duelling my countenance or support. Believing that this annunciation would not only be agreeable to *you*, but to many *friends* who have been so kind as to manifest an interest in my humble fortunes, associated in some slight degree with the cause of Republicanism and rational Liberty, I venture to ask for this note an insertion in your wide spread columns.

Your friend and obedient servant,
C. M. CLAY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 4th, 1845.

DEMOCRACY EXEMPLIFIED.—An eminent functionary of the United States (not quite the *most* eminent) was lately called on by a poor mechanic for the payment of his bill for work done.—"Why, you are in a great hurry for your money!" was the frowning rebuff of the exalted Democrat; "*I havn't been to the Springs yet!*"—So he kept his money to go to the Springs with, and the poor-devil mechanic may get potatoes for his children as he can.

The same eminent personage recently stopped at New-Brunswick, N. J. on his way to seek relaxation and pleasure in the cool shades of Schooley's Mountain, and the landlord whom he honored with his patronage bustled about in great excitement to get up a superb dinner for his illustrious guest. The news of the advent spread like wildfire, and the head men of the party' gathered in to feast their eyes on dignity and push forward their claims to office. The great man called them affably into his room, opened his trunk, took out his demijohn, and treated them all round, without troubling the house for any thing but glasses and ice-water. Before dinner was quite ready, the carriages for Schooley's Mountain drove up; so the dinner was left uneaten; but the great man generously tendered the landlord twenty-five cents for his trouble. The landlord being a Whig, declined the money—the *honor* of entertaining such company was enough for him.—*N. Y. Tribune*

TRIAL OF GREEN FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.

This trial has been going on at Troy, New York, during the whole of last week, and in this week up to last accounts. The Troy papers publish a full report of the testimony, which discloses one of the most deliberate, cold blooded murders that we have ever read. Green had been married but a short time to a beautiful, affectionate and confiding girl of 18, he being 22. Without any provocation, or cause, (for when she was dying, she appealed to him to say whether she had ever deceived him, or in any way conducted improperly, and was answered in the negative;) this monster dosed her, day and night, with arsenic, which he put into her coffee, her chicken broth and her medicine, standing by her bedside unmoved, while the poison was agonizing her with pain! And what is more strange than fiction, is the fact that this poison was repeatedly administered, while persons around the sufferer were witnessing its deadly effects. The victim herself, though apparently conscious that her husband was murdering her, took whatever he offered.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscriber and Robert B. Gibson, in the Farming Business, has been dissolved, and the business entirely closed, his
WILLIAM EYMAN. ✕ mark.
jy22-w3t*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Baldwin Township, Allegheny county, between the Brownsville and Washington roads, 4¼ miles from Pittsburgh adjoining the lands of the heirs of Henry Beltzhoover, Messrs. Rutherford's, Alex. Long and others, containing 144 acres of first rate lime stone land well watered, and abundance of coal; about 100 acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises two good dwelling houses (one stone) and barn, and a good orchard of the choicest variety of fruit trees, in good bearing order. For further information inquire of A. BRAWDY,
East Liverpool, Columbiana Co. Ohio,
Or to GEO. BRAWDY, on the premises.
jy22-w3m*

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth.

MRS. & MISS HERRING respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will resume the duties of the Seminary on Monday, August 11th.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

English Grammar; Composition; Rhetoric; Geography; Astronomy; History; Natural and Mental Philosophy; Chemistry and Botany; Writing and Arithmetic.

1st Class $10 per quarter—12 weeks.
2d do 9 do do.
3d do 4 do do.
French and German Languages, $5.
Music, 6.
Drawing and Painting, 5.

Mrs. and Miss H. hope it will be satisfactory to those studying the languages, to hear that they have made a permanent engagement with Madame Everlette, who will devote her time solely to giving instruction in the French and German languages.

☞A limited number of pupils will be received as boarders.

References.

Rev. D. H. Riddle, D. D, Rev. Geo. S. Holmes, Pittsburgh.
Rev. Ritchard Lea, Lawrenceville.
Rev. Wesley Kenney, Wheeling.
Rev. Wm. Cox, Uniontown. jy17-d&w1m

PAPER HANGINGS!!

THE subscribers have now on hands a very fine and select assortment of Wall Paper, suitable for every description of halls and rooms. Having fully replenished their stock since the fire, by the receipt of fresh goods from the East, and from their manufactory, they would commend it to their friends and customers who want good and handsome papers at moderate prices, as equal to any assortment in the city.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,
Wood street, corner of Diamond alley, over the hat store of Jas. Wilson. jy9-d&w3t

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

WOOD STREET, corner of Diamond Alley, manufacturers and importers of every description of PAPER HANGINGS,
and dealers in Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper, Rags, &c. jy9-d&w3t

SCRAPS, SCRAPS.

50,000 LBS. of TANNER'S SCRAPS wanted, for which the highest price will be paid by the subscribers.
WETTACH & REIS, late C. Presser & Co.
je23-d1m&w3m Fourth street Road.

ONE CENT REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber living in Ohio township, Allegheny county, on the 4th inst, a bound girl named CATHARINE SKILES. The above reward but no charges paid for her return. All persons are forewarned not to trust or harbor her.
jy11-w3t* JOHN GEORGE.

RICHARD COWAN, Attorney at Law, office in Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, near Market.
je22-w1y

J. H. DUNCAN,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
an 14-w1y BROWNSVILLE, PA.

SANDY AND BEAVER CANAL.

THE Stockholders of the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company, are hereby notified that an election for Directors of said company, will be holden on Wednesday, the 13th day of August next, at the canal office, in New Lisbon, Ohio, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M, and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day.
CHAS. D. HOSTETTER,
Sec'y. S. & B. C. Company.
Office of the S. and B. C. Co.,
June 28th, 1845. jy7 w3t

STRAY COWS.

THREE Cows came to the residence of the subscriber, living in Ohio township, Allegheny county, some days ago. Two of them are red, and one of these has a white spot on her forehead; the other has one horn out of place. The other cow is white, with a number of black spots on her sides. The owner or owners is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be sold according to law. W. COURTNEY.
jy14-3tw

TOWN LOTS AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following described desirable property, viz:—Lot No. 15, and part of Lot No. 16, in the 15th square of the city of Wheeling, being on the corner of 5th and Quincy sts., on both of which are good and convenient brick dwellings. Said lots are situated in the most eligible part of the city for residences, and will be sold low and on the following convenient terms, viz:—One-fourth cash, and the balance in three equal instalments of one, two and three years, with interest and secured negotiable paper.

ALSO—One hundred acres of Coal Land in the State of Ohio, opposite the city of Wheeling, lying above Bridgeport on the Ohio river, to be divided off in twenty acre lots to suit purchasers. The coal is of superior quality, can be run by railroad into boats, or suitable for manufactures. D. ZANE.
jy14-6tw—[Wheeling Times 82.]

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons interested will please take notice, that letters of administration have been granted unto the subscribers on the estate of Ardel O'Hanlan, late of the 5th Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased. Any person having claims against said estate will present them properly attested for settlement, and any one knowing themselves indebted to said estate, will call on the subscribers and pay off their respective accounts without delay.
WILLIAM MECKLIN,
ALFRED H. HARRISON,
jy1-w6t O'Hara st. Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.

A WELL improved one acre lot, in the Borough of Sharpsburgh, five miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal. It is, perhaps, the best location for a country Physician in Western Pennsylvania, and has been occupied for that purpose for the last nine years. It is convenient to churches and school houses, and has all the necessary buildings to make it comfortable. It will be sold low—possession may be had at any time; and two thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for five or ten years, if required.

For further particulars address the subscriber, Sharpsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.
jan 10 w1f GEO. T. GILLIAM.

DIURETIC PILL,

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is commonly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

PINE tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you